China
T O U R I S M

SOUTHERN CHINA

Moyang River in Western Guangdong
A Visit to Guangzhou
The Lovely Wuyi Mountains
Guangdong's Eastern Seaboard
Exploring the Zuojiang River

128

GRASSLAND BLESSINGS • GINSENG-HUNTING • BOSHAN'S SNUFF BOTTLES • CHINA'S OLDEST LIBRARY

Forum Hotel Shenzhen

Business, Conventions and Conferences
your first step into Shenzhen People's Republic of China

Yes! Your first choice of hotels would be FORUM, as you cross the border between Hong Kong and China. Everything a business traveller or leisure tourists would look for, a magnificent building towering across the border overlooking the Shenzhen river. With easy access to the very heart of Shenzhen's major business and financial centre.

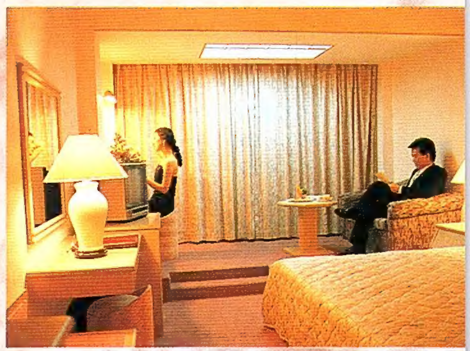
From its softly-hued lobby and elegant Atrium to the 538 graciously appointed guest rooms, the Forum Hotel Shenzhen offers the perfect venue for every occasion, from small meetings to big conferences or from a small private dining to a big banquet parties and conventions. With its eight dining facilities, ten meeting rooms and a divisible ballroom that can accommodate up to 900 guests for cocktail receptions, back up by a business centre that provides a complete and comprehensive secretarial, translation and communication services.

FORUM Hotel Shenzhen, the only international chain-managed hotel in Shenzhen, is your first step to doing business in Shenzhen.

A division of Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation

67 Heping Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province,
People's Republic of China.
Tel: 86 (755) 236 333 Fax: 86 (755) 201 700

hotel Equatorial



Hotel Equatorial Guangzhou provides the answer to holiday-seekers and business travellers alike. Located in the heart of Guangzhou's "Wall Street", the Hotel has the distinct advantage of being right next to the Exhibition Centre which is the main venue for the famous "Guangzhou Trade Fair". It is only 5 minutes from the railway station, 15 minutes from Baiyun Airport and the Ferry Pier. Equatorial's convenient location is complemented by our gracious and genuinely friendly service that is the hallmark of Equatorial's hospitality. The Hotel features comfortable accommodation with 300 rooms with a variety of Food and Beverage outlets, offering facilities and services designed to meet all your needs — whether your visit to Guangzhou is for business or pleasure.

廣 州 貴 都 酒 店
hotel Equatorial
GUANGZHOU

貴都酒店國際管理集團 Managed by Hotel Equatorial International
中國廣州市人民北路931號 931 Renmin Road, Guangzhou, China 電話 Tel: 672888 電傳 Tlx: 441168 EQUAT CN 傳真 Fax: 672582 672583 電報 Cable: "EQUATORIAL"
For reservation of information, please contact the hotel directly or: Hong Kong Corporate Sales & Marketing Office Tel: (852) 869-1566 Fax: (852) 845-2413

EDITORIAL

Focus on Southern China

This is the month of the vernal equinox, heralding the arrival of spring. Many local and foreign tourists will be travelling in southern China in the coming months, and that is why, in this issue, we focus on that area.

Guangzhou, China's historical port city for the 'Silk Road of the Sea', provides a look at the lives of the foreigners who came there hundreds of years ago in search of wealth. The temples and churches they built in past centuries help make modern Guangzhou an interesting and colourful city.

This month's edition features, among other destinations, some spectacular mountain trips. Although these mountains are more easily and safely climbed during the summer months, one of our intrepid writers chose the winter for his expedition to the Wuyi Mountains of Fujian Province. In addition to their rugged beauty, the Wuyi Mountains offer a side trip to a snake farm where venom research is conducted and another side trip to a tea plantation, once the source of a tea so rare that it was drunk only by the imperial court.

We also visit eastern Guangdong Province and the cities of Shantou, Shanwei and Chaozhou where old fishing villages have taken on a modern look while still keeping some of their traditional customs.

For those who prefer boats, you can read about two great river trips. Sail down the Moyang River in western Guangdong Province with its mysterious and bizarre rock formations or explore the ancient cliff carvings along the remote Zuojiang River in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

We hope you will agree that the stories presented in this issue are as varied and interesting as the provinces they represent.

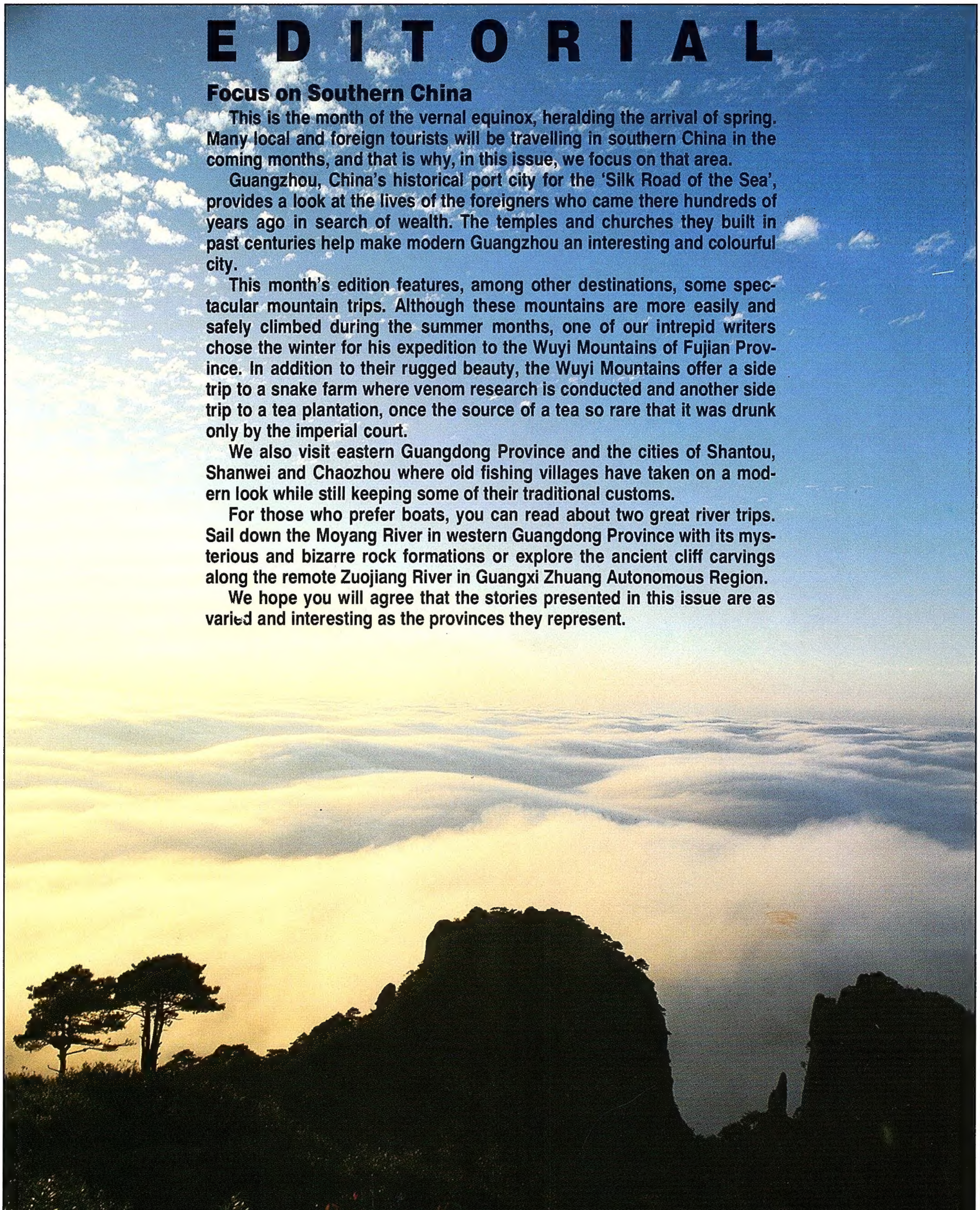


Photo by Li Qing

CONTENTS

No.128 February 1991

SPECIAL FEATURES

4 **Along the Moyang River in Western Guangdong** This river in western Guangdong flows past bizarre and mysterious karst peaks. Where the river joins the sea, our writer enjoys the very different scenery of fine bathing beaches.

14 **The Silk Road of the Sea — A Visit to Guangzhou** We tour this historic port city where there still stand the houses of worship built centuries ago by Chinese and foreign traders.

26 **The Lovely Wuyi Mountains** Fujian's Wuyi Mountains are known both for their beauty and their legends, which have attracted travellers and men of letters for many centuries.

38 **Guangdong's Eastern Seaboard** Three towns — Shantou, Chaozhou and Shanwei — are old fishing villages that have taken on a modern look while still managing to keep some of their traditional and colourful customs.

48 **Exploring the Zuojiang River** The Zuojiang River in the remote western part of Guangxi lies close to the border with Vietnam amidst dense mountain jungle. The area holds ancient fortresses and cultural relics such as cliffside burial ground and ancient rock paintings.

AROUND AND ABOUT CHINA

66 **Grassland Blessings from a Living Buddha**

68 **Ginseng-Hunting** A traditional search for ginseng while on a modern tour.

70 **Interior Painted Snuff Bottles from Boshan** Our writer discovers the history and beauty of this delicate and uniquely Chinese art.

73 **China's Oldest Library** The Tianyige Pavilion in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, was built in the sixteenth century specifically to store manuscripts and block-print books.

REGULAR FEATURES

80 **PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY**

82 **FOR THE COLLECTOR** New Year Picture from Shandong

84 **TRADE LINKS** Guangdong Silk Taking on a Modern Look

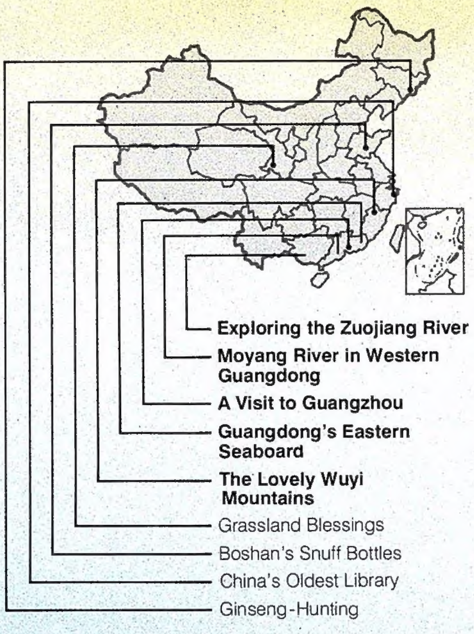
86 **EXECUTIVE JOTTINGS** Places to stay in and around Guangzhou

94 **TRAVEL NOTES**

102 **NEWS**

103 **NEXT ISSUE**

Front Cover: Night seafood market with its many stalls on the beach at Mayu Island in Shantou, eastern Guangdong (by Chan Yat Nin)


Exploring the Zuojiang River
Moyang River in Western Guangdong
A Visit to Guangzhou
Guangdong's Eastern Seaboard
The Lovely Wuyi Mountains
Grassland Blessings
Boshan's Snuff Bottles
China's Oldest Library
Ginseng-Hunting

PUBLISHER:
H.K. China Tourism Press
17/F., V. Heun Building
138 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong
Tel: 541 1331
Telex: 82225 HKCTP HX
Cable: HKCATMPS
Fax: 854 1721
Director: Tchan Fou-il
Vice Director: Chai Ying
Editor-in-Chief: Chai Ying
Deputy Editor-in-Chief: Ma Yiu Chun
Director of Editorial Dept.: Kuang Wen Dong
Deputy Director: Megina Kwan
Editor: Jenny Marsh
Art Director: Cheung Yun Ming
Deputy Art Director: Ling Kwok Po
Vice General Managers: Zhang Guorong, Liu Pit Mui
Editorial Dept.: 541 9980
Managing Dept.: 541 1331
Advertising Dept.: 541 1331
Trade Service Dept.: 541 1331
Photo Loan Dept.: 541 1331
Colour Separation: Goody Colour Separation Ltd.
Printer: C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd.
75 Pau Chung St., Kln., H.K.
Tel: 713 5175

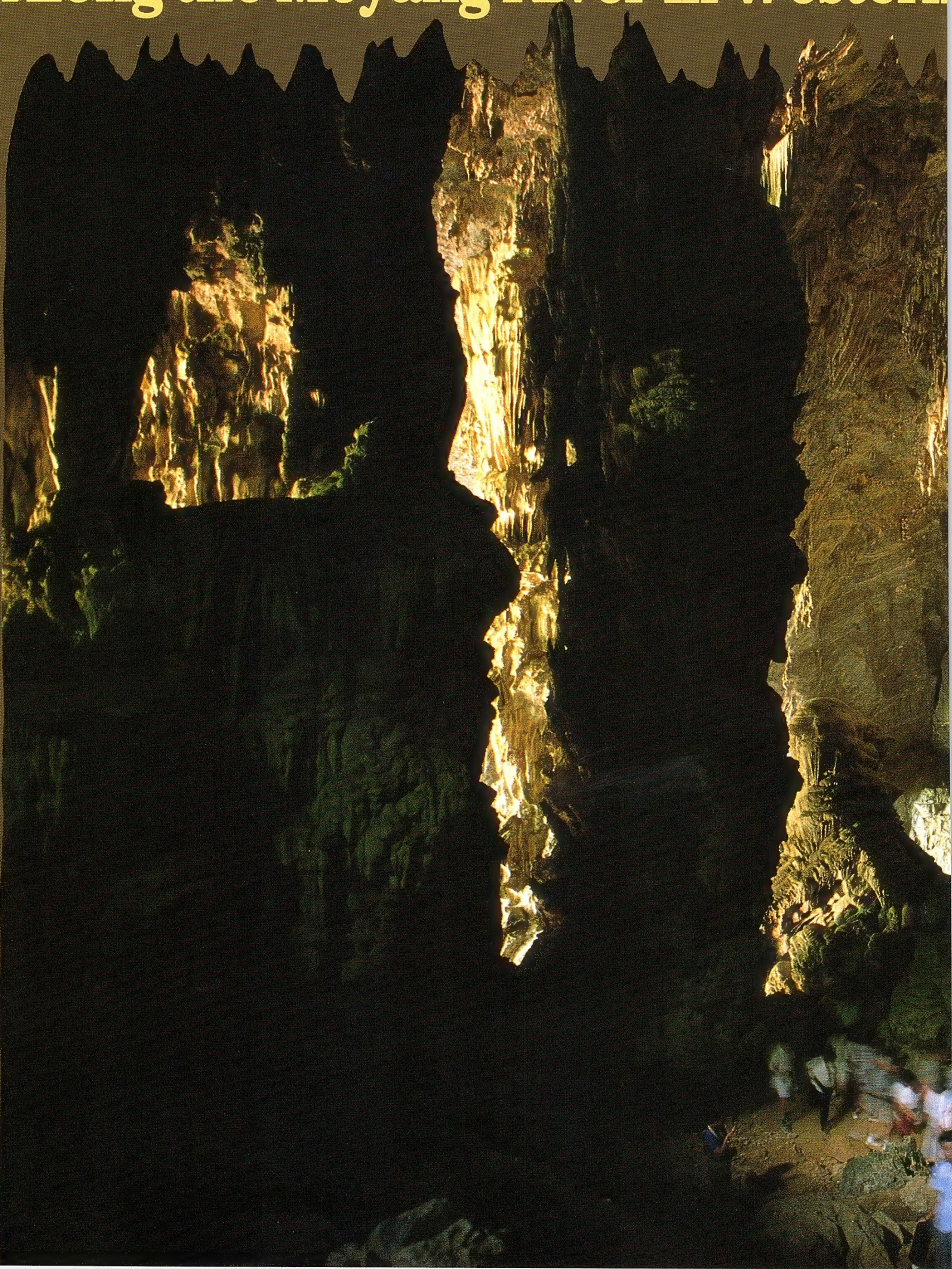
AGENCIES:
Hong Kong: T. Watson Distributors Ltd.
Australia: Gordon and Gotch Ltd., 25–37 Huntingdale Road, Burwood, Victoria 3125
Belgiums: Sun Wah Supermarket
Brazil: Comercio Impotdora Konmin Ltda.
Canada: Sun Wa Bookstore, Toronto
Van China Trade Centre Ltd., Vancouver
China: China National Publications Improt & Export Corp., Beijing
England: Guanghwa Company Ltd., London
France: Europasie S.A.R.L., Paris
Holland: Ming Ya, Amsterdam
Japan: Koyosha Co., Ltd.
Macau: Starlight Bookstore
The World Book Company
Plaza Cultural Macau Ltd.
Malaysia: Pustaka Lively, Tawau, Sabah
Singapore: International Book(s) Pte. Ltd.
Thailand: Chew Hong Service Ltd., Bangkok
The Philippines: Good Quality Merchandising, Manila
U.S.A.: China Periodical Distribution, Los Angeles
Oriental Culture Enterprise Co., New York
China Daily Distribution Corp., New York

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES:
(Please refer to subscription data at back of book)

Copyright reserved
Printed in Hong Kong

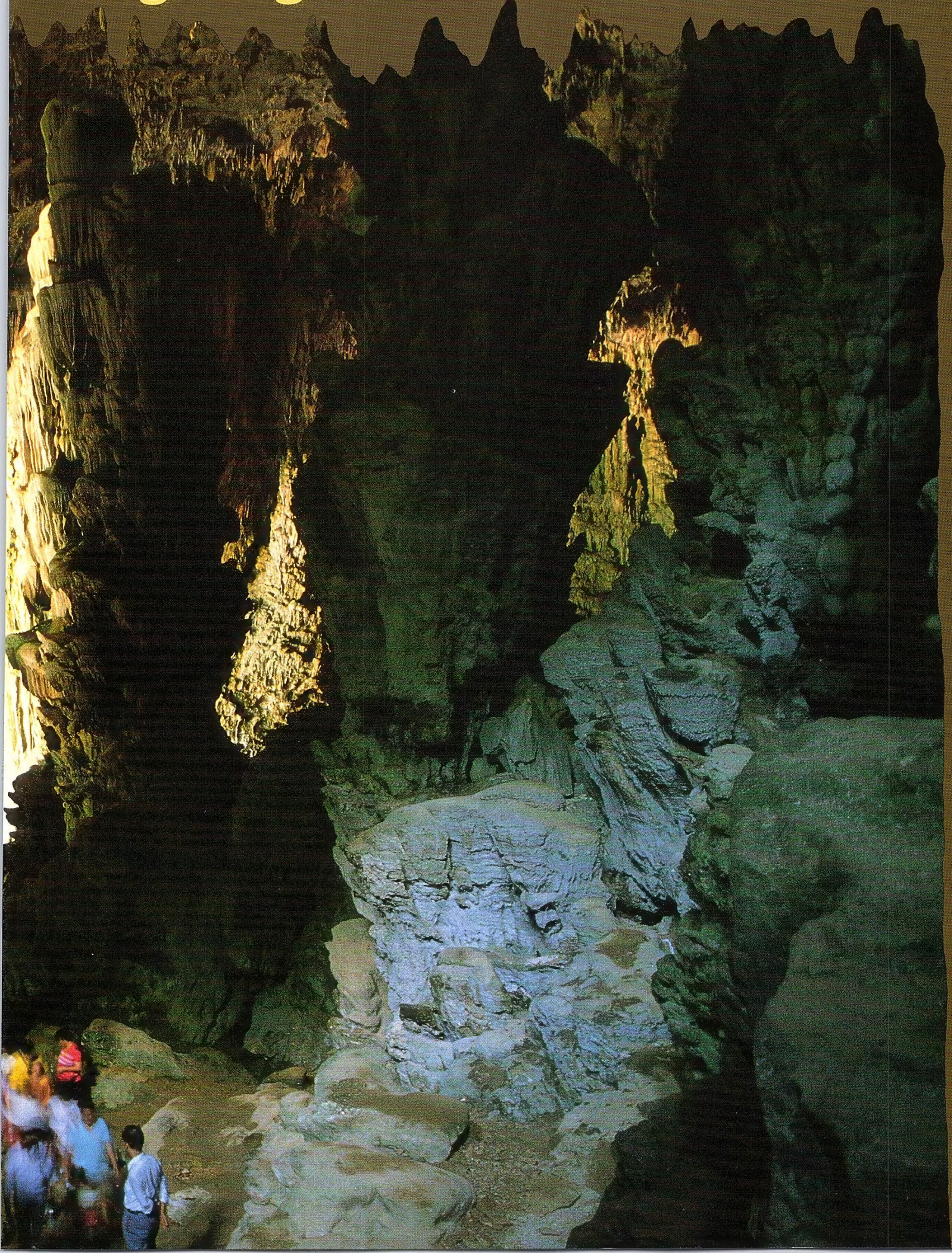
News-stand price: HK$25

Along the Moyang River in Western



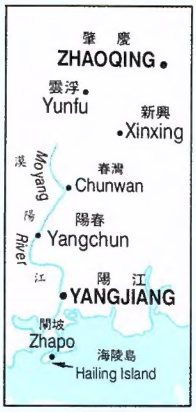
Guangdong

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY AN GE



Huge stalagmites in the second cave of Lingxiao Cavern at Sanlong Village upstream of the Moyang River

The Moyang River, which is only two hundred kilometres long, rises in the Yunwu Mountain area in the borderlands between Yunfu and Yangchun Counties in the west of Guangdong Province. Pocked with limestone caves, the upper reaches of the river are lined with karst peaks. The river flows slowly through three caverns at Helang, each with its own special features, then empties into the South China Sea not far from Hailing Island, Guangdong.



YUNFU COUNTY

The Yunfu Hotel in Yunfu backs onto Xingyan Hill. I climbed the hill, and looking down from the pavilion on top, saw a forest of peaks around the county town.

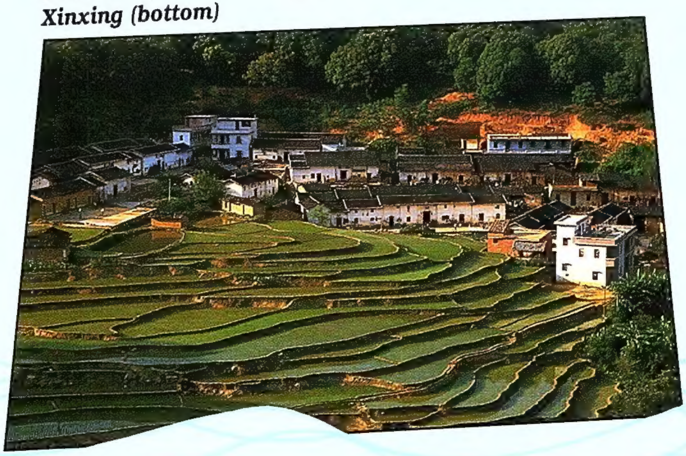
The day after my arrival, a twenty minute drive from the hotel took me to Panlong Cave in Shizhi (Lion) Mountain, 1.5 kilometres northeast of the town. After entering the small gate there is the ancient fossil exhibition, beyond which lies the Cave of Treasure Flowers with its brilliant white 'flowers' cluster on the cave ceiling. Known as the 'Treasure Flowers', they are unique in China.

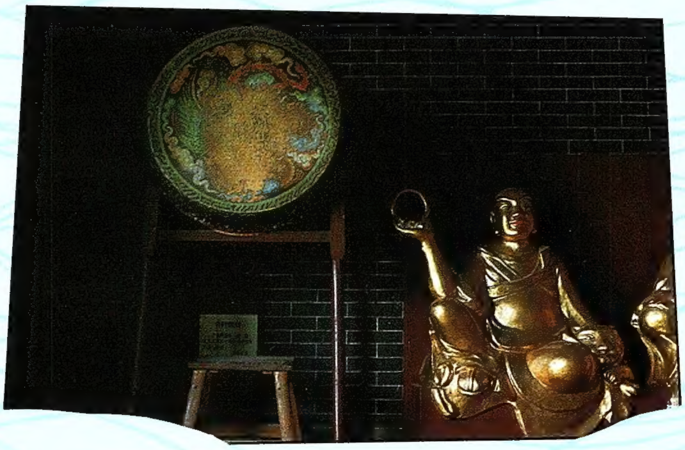
These growths, also known as 'Mist Fossils', are formed by the mist. The humid environment of the cave provides favourable conditions for their growth; in fact, they grow one centimetre a year.

After Panlong Cave, I went by train to the Yunwu Mountain area to see where the Moyang River has its source. The mountain range extends from Yunwu County to Yangchun County, its highest peak merely 1,000 metres above sea-level. Though named Yunwu (Cloud and Mist), the mountain generates only a small amount of condensation; it does, however, abound in marble. From time to time I passed quarries where tables made from marble slabs were on sale at the entrance.

Moisture-formed crystals cluster on the ceiling of Panlong Cave at Yunfu

Terraced fields and a village at the foot of Yunwu Mountain (below), and inside the Guo'en Temple at Xinxing (bottom)





XINXING COUNTY

Having left Yunwu County, I continued south along the Moyang River to Xinxing County where I spent the night at the Hot Spring Hotel.

Next day, passing through a tranquil village, I paid a visit to the Guo'en Temple, a Buddhist temple where Hui Neng (638-713), the Sixth Master of the Chan (Zen) Sect of Chinese Buddhism, lived and died. The temple still holds the tomb of his parents. On Longshan (Dragon Hill), near the temple, stands a lychee tree, over a thousand years old, planted by the Master himself. Eighteen metres high, it has died and returned to life several times and is thus named the Buddhist Tree. The tree still bears plenty of fruit. Just a few days before my visit, the tree yielded about one hundred kilos of lychees which Buddhist followers and visitors alike were permitted to take and eat, free of charge.

YANCHUN COUNTY

I next took a public bus to the town of Chunwan in Yangchun County. Near the town the road twisted down the mountain, the top of which commands a bird's-eye view of the Moyang River as it flows around the town among the hills.

It happened to be market day. The town was crowded with people and the traffic was terrible; our bus could only inch its way to town. There are many places of interest around the town, Tongzhen Hill being the most famous. Legend has it that this is the place where Third Sister Liu once lived. She is said to have been a farmer's daughter of the Zhuang nationality who lived during the Tang dynasty (618-907). She was good at singing ballads, expressing the wisdom and rich feelings of the country-dwellers, as well as their desive for a happy life. She was known as 'Singing Fairy'. Stories about her have been turned into poems, dramas and films. On the fifteenth day of the second lunar month (in March by the Gregorian calendar), the birthday of Third Sister Liu, the local people put up stages at the foot of Tongzhen Hill and hold ballad contests.

Tongzhen Hill is surrounded by several limestone peaks, one of which rises seventy odd metres from the nearby lake. It

Pleasure boats like this one take tourists through the caves on the Yuxi Stream at Sanlong Village

is called the 'Skyscraping Candle' by the local people. The banks of the lake are dotted with weeping willows and pavillions, making it a pleasant place to enjoy a few quiet hours. A large cave in one hill has been turned into an entertainment hall where some people were roller-skating and others were playing table tennis.

After my visit to Tongzhen Hill and a short rest, I took a bus north to Yuxi Sandong (Three Caverns on the Jade Stream) at the village of Sanlong, thirty kilometres away on the upper reaches of the Moyang River. The river, originating in Mount Yunwu, becomes the Ganlan River here and runs south, passing three stone mountains, one after another.

Waiting for a pleasure boat at the pier on the village outskirts, I heard soft, melodious singing drifting from a nearby cavern. Accompanied by song and laughter, a boat emerged from the third cave on the Yuxi (Jade Stream). Standing on the bow was a young girl clad in a pink blouse and white skirt, her ponytail decorated with flowers. She was a tourist guide dressed up as Third Sister Liu, singing ballads.

The boat slowly drew alongside, and I got on it with the other visitors. We set off upstream. Small as the boat was, there was a small table set before each of us. After everyone was seated, 'Third Sister Liu' served tea. The boatman rowed us towards the entrance to the cave, which is some fifty metres high. Bizarre stalactites hang from the ceiling. Eerie rock formations on the walls resemble sharp teeth from which rhythmically falling drops make ripples in the water below. The further the boat went into the cave, the dimmer the light became. 'Third Sister Liu', the guide, told us stories and legends while spotlighting the scenes on the cave walls with a torch. The sweeping beams of light scared swallows and bats

At the exit of the first cave on the Yuxi Stream, moss-like plants manage to grow despite the dim and scattered light (left); the river passes Yangchun County and some strange rock formations (below)

perched on the walls; they flapped about wildly in the darkness, frightening many of the visitors.

Soon it started to get lighter up ahead, and after turning a bend, the cave exit appeared amidst grotesque rocks. After exiting from the cave, the boat went on through an open valley flanked by green terraced fields.

The first cave of the Three Caverns is fifty metres high and forty metres wide, with a flat natural terrace at the end where we disembarked. This terrace was full of water which flooded slowly over layers of crimson pools, standing amidst fields of dense grass.

On our way back downstream it was quiet in the cave; only the splashing of the oars could be heard. After the guide refilled our cups with hot tea, she began to sing songs from the film *Third Sister Liu*. Shyness forgotten in the dark, we all joined in, singing heartily until we got out of the cave.

Not far away from the Three Caverns on the Jade Stream, there is another cavern — Lingxiao. Sixty metres high and thirty-six metres wide, its entrance looks like the gate of an ancient temple. On the 'lintel' are stalacmites and trailing plants.

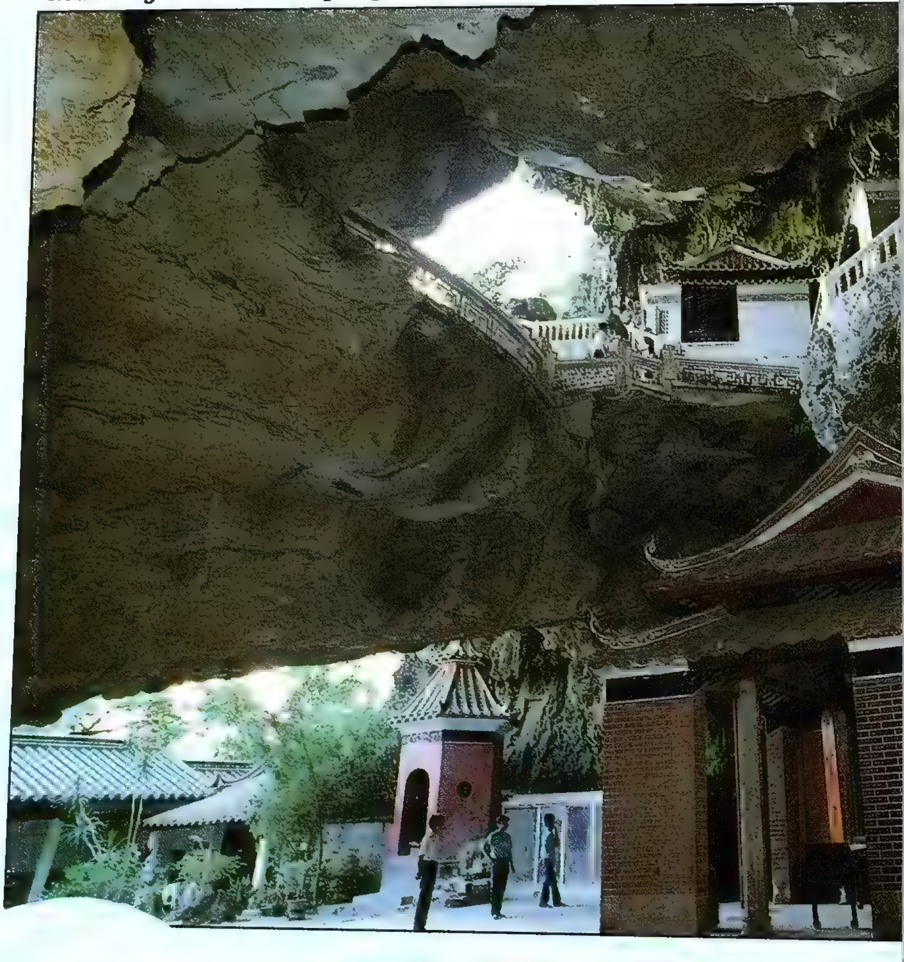
Passing through a bamboo grove and crossing a bridge at the entrance, we came to the first cave of the Lingxiao Cavern. It is as large as five basketball courts. There was a tea house serving tea prepared with the water falling from the cave ceiling. Unlike the other caves, Lingxiao Cavern is lit with natural light.

Looking up at cracks in the ceiling of the cave in one particular place, you seem to see stars as well as a crescent moon above. With a change of position, the scene disappears; the reflection of light in the cave produces this phenomenon. In the second cave there are nineteen stalagmites some one hundred metres high and several dozen arm spans around. These columns are covered with stalactiform 'flowers'.

It was already dusk when we went back to Chunwan from Lingxiao Cavern. The scenery we passed looked like a huge unfurling scroll.

An artist putting finishing touches to a lacquer painting for which Yangjiang is quite famous

Near Yangchun is the Kongtong Cavern which gives shelter to a temple built wit



The following day, I went to visit Kongtong Cavern, five kilometres west of Yangchun. This cavern, the fourth largest in China, contains a temple built in the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368). A huge rock at the entrance separates the cavern into two levels. All the buildings in the cavern follow the natural terrain, making good use of the convex or concave shape of the rocks. The cavern also contains statues of Sakyamuni and Avalokitesvara.

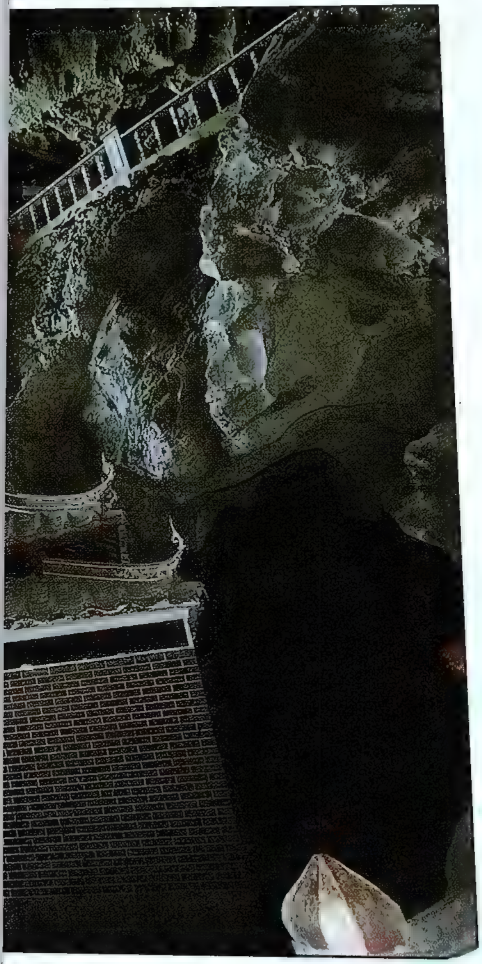
YANGJIANG COUNTY

Leaving Yangchun County, the Moyang River flows through the flat and fertile Yangjiang County. On the border between the two counties, the river is blocked by a dam which disperses the water into the irrigation channels on both sides. The town of Shuangjie, under the administration of Yangjiang County, is located at the dam where the river and the irrigation channel run parallel towards the south. At dusk, the inhabitants of the town, men and women, old and young, go swimming or bathing in the irrigation channel or the river, creating a happy, lively scene.

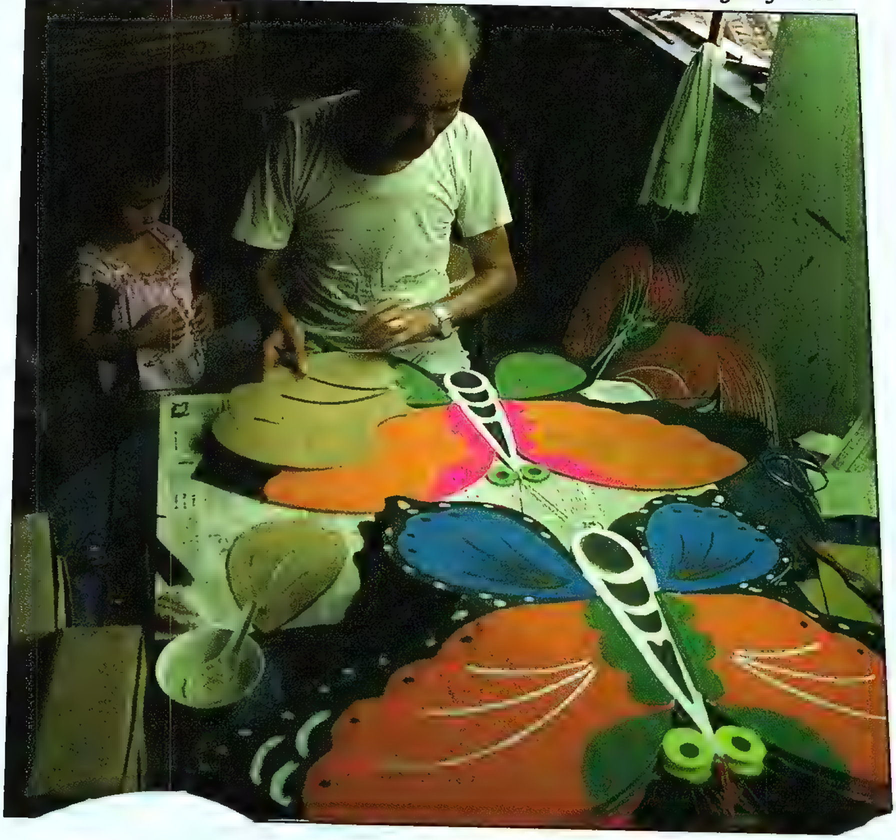
Yangjiang is the home of the Lingnan (the area covering Guangdong and Guangxi) kite. According to local chronicles, kite-making here has a more than 1,300 year history, and it is quite natural that kite-flying is still popular here. On my way to Zhapo, I saw white kites hovering in the sky above villages along the road. At first glance I took them to be flights of white egrets coming from the sea.

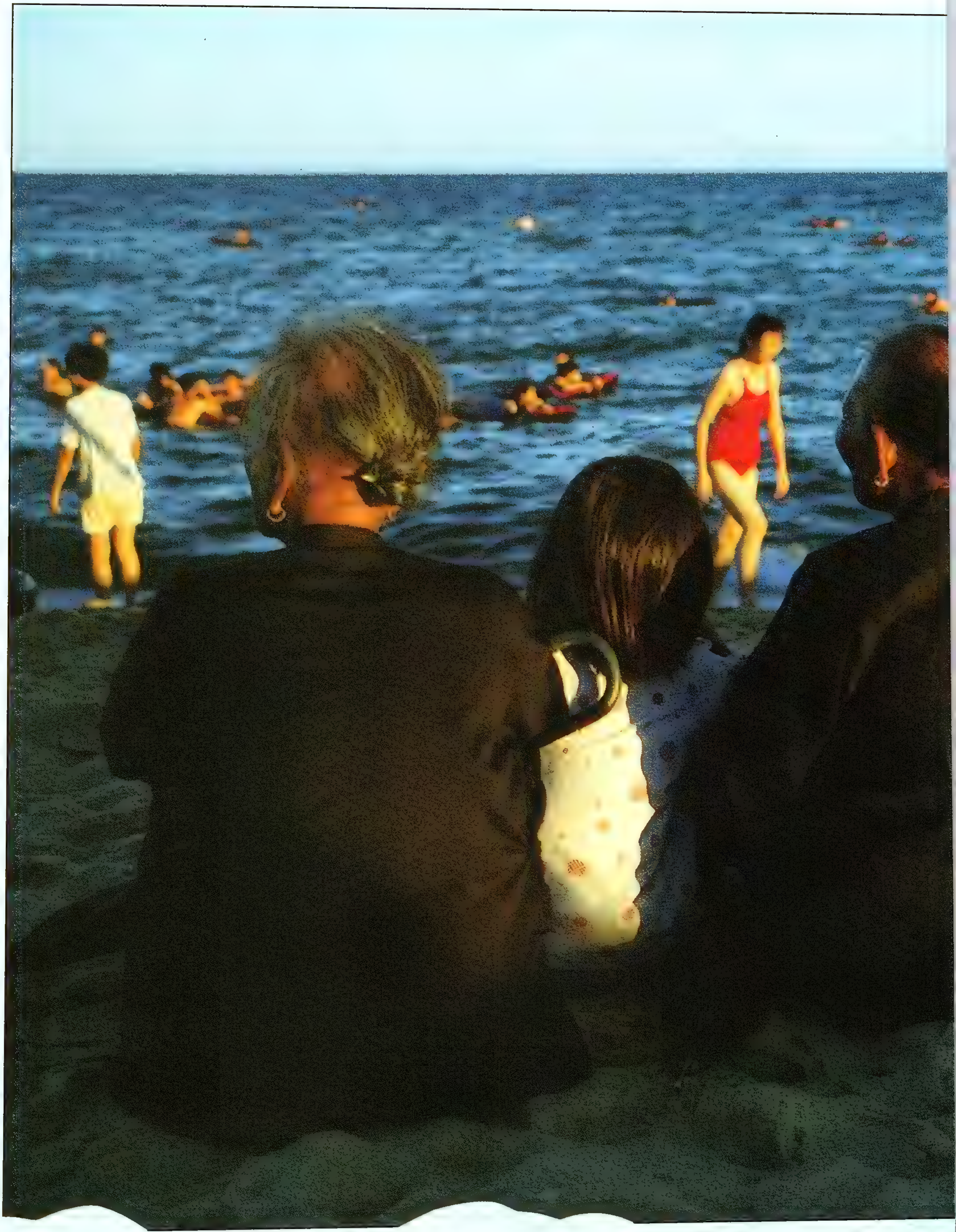
The beach at Zhapo was full of people flying all kind of kites. Some of them dove down only to turn up again suddenly at a height of five metres above the ground and soar high into the blue sky. There were also kite 'fights', actually a contest of flying skills.

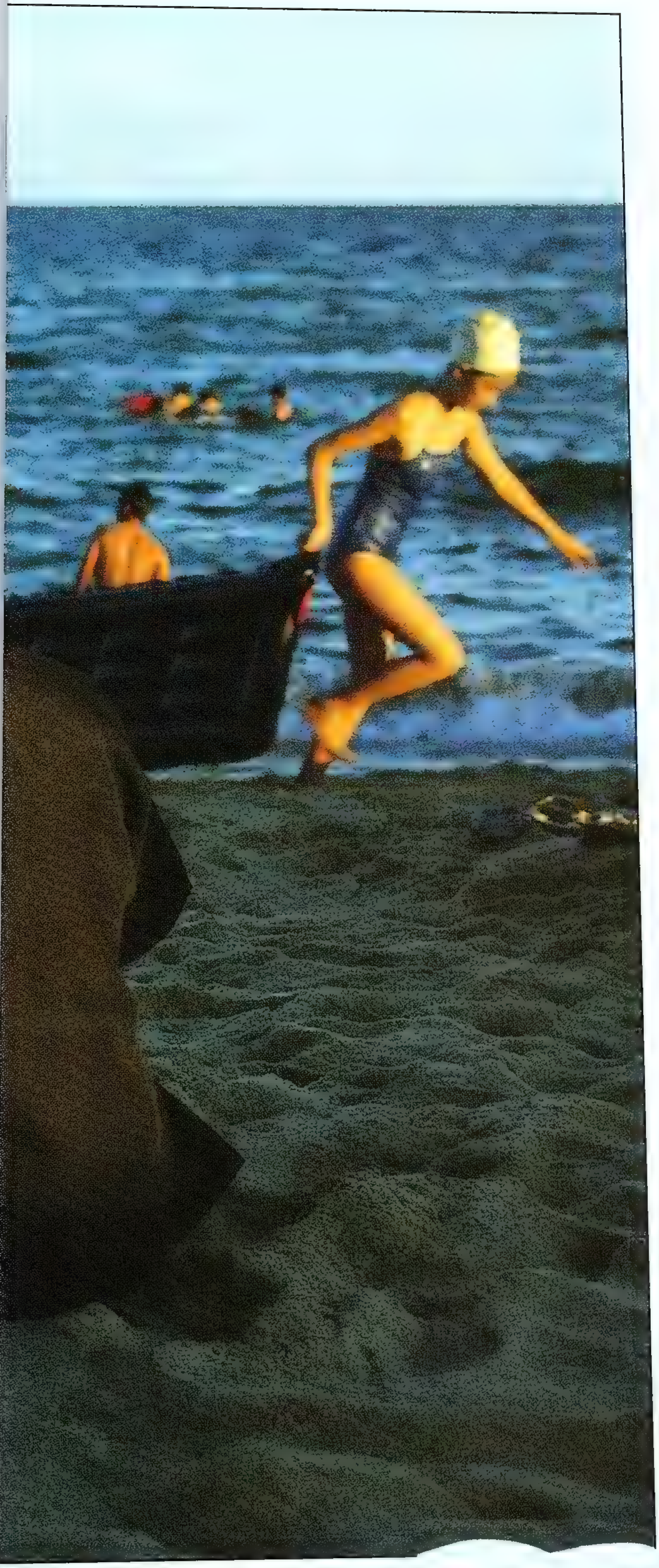
ts curving stone



Making colourful kites at Yangjiang, home of China's southern style of kites







HAILING ISLAND

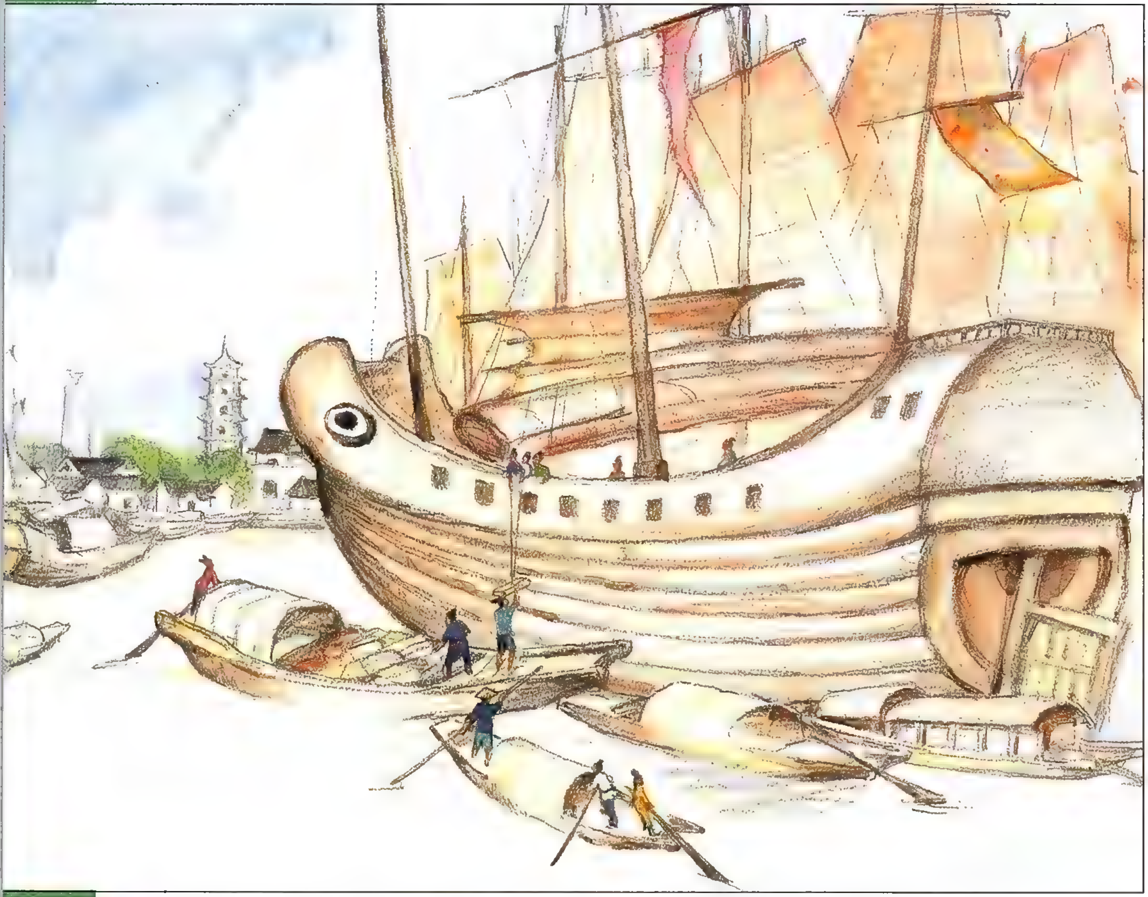
The town of Zhapo on Hailing Island at the mouth of the Moyang River was formerly a fishing port. Linked to the mainland by a long dyke, its clear water and white sand make it an ideal summer resort for thousands of people from Guangzhou, Jiangmen and Yangjiang. As a great number of people come here on the night bus, there is an active night market in town. On weekends the town really bustles. One can enjoy cheap, fresh seafood, including crabs which cost only a few yuan a kilo.

The beach of the Dajiaowan (Great Cape Gulf) is vast. Climbing onto the top of the rocks, I enjoyed seeing hundreds of swimmers on the beach, which was very quiet. However, the beach is much more crowded on Sundays when people have a day off.

The local people told me that at the Mid-Autumn Festival on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month (usually in September), the inhabitants of Zhapo flock to the beach. It is a real pleasure to be there — incense sticks lit, tea, fruit and moon cakes ready — and enjoy the murmuring of the waves.

Translated by Gu Weizhou

It is always a busy scene at Dajiaowan Beach during weekends (left); these two women, with very different taste in fashion, stand back to back on a crowded ferry boat (below)



Two hundred years ago, large junks measuring up to 150 feet long, like this one in Guangzhou, had their bows decorated with a pair of eyes. These junks had the biggest capacity of any boat at the time. In the background on the left are the minaret of Huai Sheng Mosque and the pagoda of Liurong Temple (Drawing by Chan Yat Nin).

Chinese silk first travelled west via the Silk Road, which was acknowledged as the major link between Asia and the West more than two thousand years ago. As early as 139 B.C., Emperor Wudi of the Western Han dynasty sent Zhang Qian as his official envoy to what are now Iran, Iraq, India and Afghanistan. Later on, however, traders along the Silk Road ran into trouble with one of their trading partners. Contained in the historic Chinese reference book, *Book of the Later Han Dynasty*, is the following passage:

> 'The Roman Empire traded with Parthia and India by sea and enjoyed profits ten times as great. The king of the Roman Empire had always wanted to trade with the Han, but attempts were hindered by Parthia who wanted to keep for itself the trade in Han painted pottery.'

Parthia was an ancient nation located on the Iranian Plateau in Western Asia. During the latter half of the second century of the Christian era, it grew so powerful, particularly with regard to control of east-west trade routes, that it rivalled the Roman Empire itself. For about three hundred years, from the first century B.C. to the second century A.D., Parthia played a pivotal role in the development of the Silk Road trade.

According to the quoted passage, however, Parthia may have become too greedy. Its attempts to monopolize overland trade forced China, the silk and pottery seller, and the Roman Empire, China's biggest consumer, to develop an alternative trade route, this time by sea. China was no stranger to maritime trade, having already established two routes, one via the South China Sea to the countries of Southeast Asia and another via the Eastern China Sea to Japan and Korea.

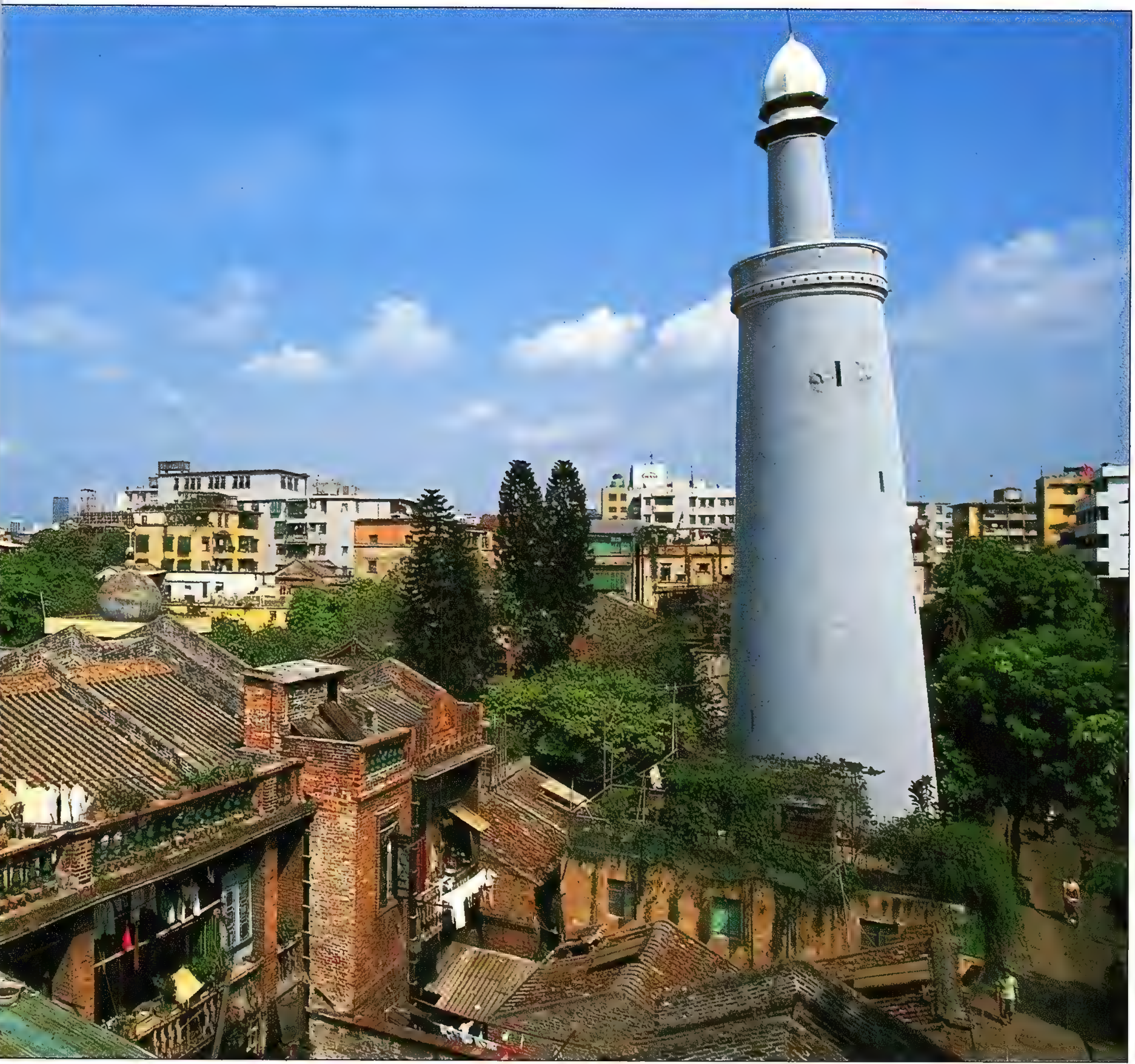
Chinese merchant vessels, of course, did not do all the travelling in connection with regional trade. There were also foreign merchants who came to China and traded in Panyu, present-day Guangzhou, speeding up the city's growth and turning it into one of China's biggest cities. Even in those early years, Guangzhou was not only a trading port, it also served as a distribution centre for imported products such as pearls, rhinoceros horn and hawksbill turtles. And so, when the Silk Road of the Sea was being developed during the later Han dynasty, Guangzhou naturally became the starting point for export goods and the destination for imports.

Prayers at the Huai Sheng Mosque

During my visit to Guangzhou, I stayed at the Ai Qun Hotel near the Zhujiang River. The vicinity around the hotel is called Xiguan, and it used to be a wealthy neighbourhood. Criss-crossed by narrow alleys and lined with wooden structures, it is now one of Guangzhou's oldest districts.

The Silk Road of the Sea — A Visit to Guangzhou

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY TAI CHI YIN

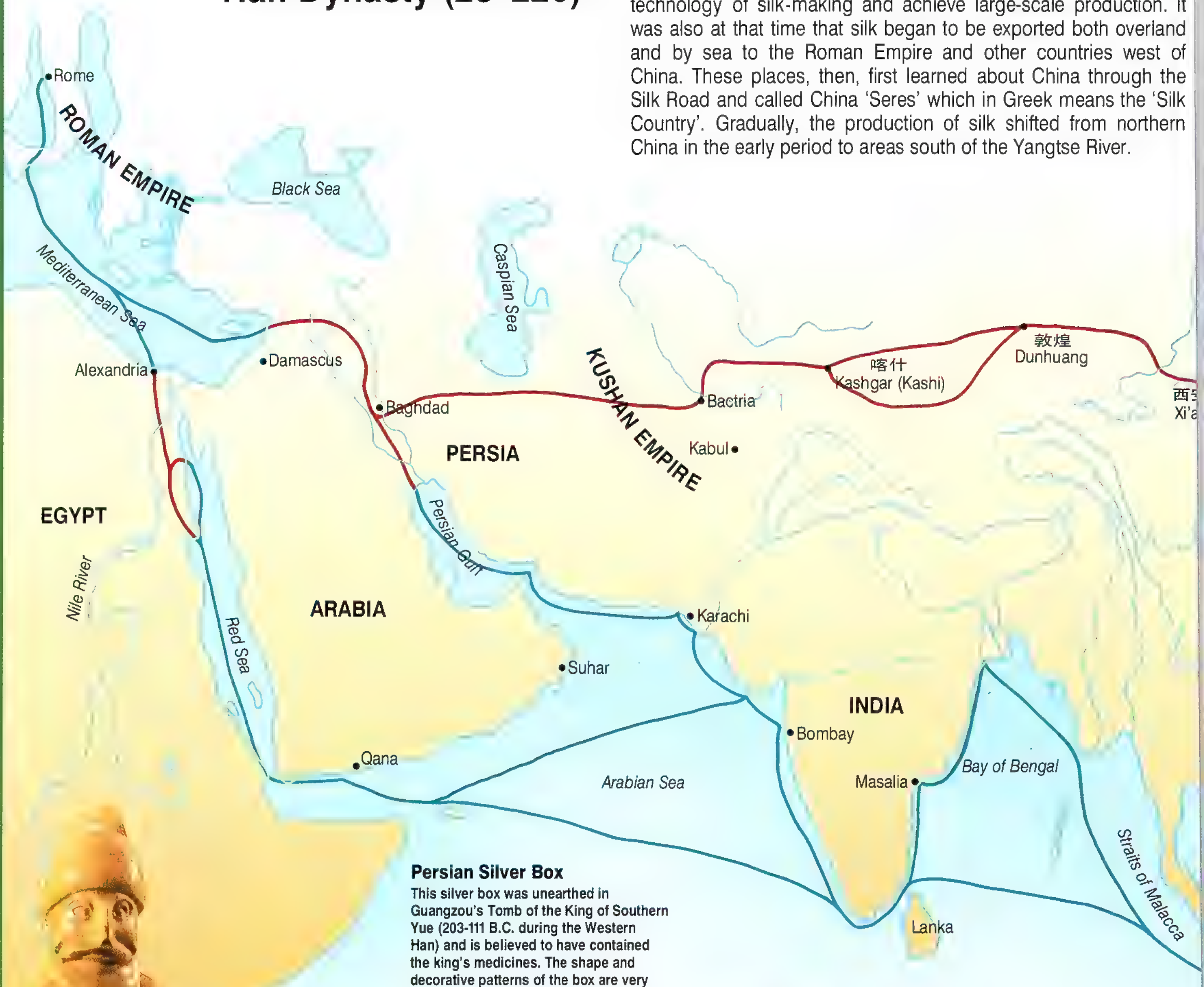


At Xiguan, the mosque's minaret used to overlook the sea, and harbour on one side and the 'Fanfang', the Foreign Quarters, on the other (by Hong Guixiao).

Eruasian Trade Routes at the Time of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220)

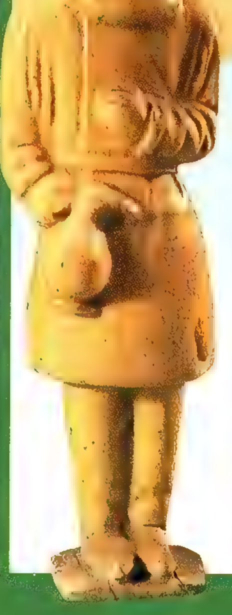
The Silk Road of the Sea

As early as 3,600 years ago, the Chinese people of the Shang dynasty had already learned how to extract silk from silkworms. In the Han dynasty (260 B.C.-220 A.D.), the Chinese people had started using more complicated spinning machines to improve the technology of silk-making and achieve large-scale production. It was also at that time that silk began to be exported both overland and by sea to the Roman Empire and other countries west of China. These places, then, first learned about China through the Silk Road and called China 'Seres' which in Greek means the 'Silk Country'. Gradually, the production of silk shifted from northern China in the early period to areas south of the Yangtse River.


Rome
ROMAN EMPIRE
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Alexandria
Damascus
Baghdad
PERSIA
KUSHAN EMPIRE
Bactria
Kabul
喀什
Kashgar (Kashi)
敦煌
Dunhuang
西
Xi'a
EGYPT
Nile River
Red Sea
ARABIA
Persian Gulf
Karachi
Suhar
Qana
INDIA
Bombay
Arabian Sea
Masalia
Bay of Bengal
Lanka
Straits of Malacca

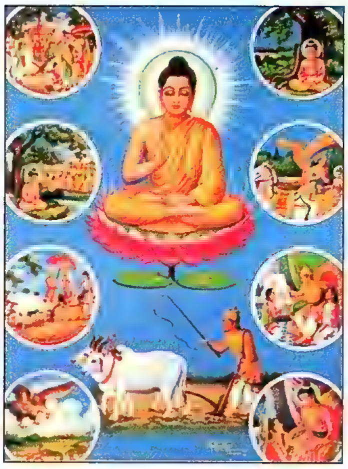
Persian Silver Box

This silver box was unearthed in Guangzou's Tomb of the King of Southern Yue (203-111 B.C. during the Western Han) and is believed to have contained the king's medicines. The shape and decorative patterns of the box are very different from Han artefacts of that period but are quite similar to the silver ware belonging to a Persian king of the fifth century B.C. This box, now among the collection of the museum where the tomb is housed, is the earliest known foreign artifact discovered in Guangzhou. *(Photo by Mo Jianchao)*



Clay Persian Figurine

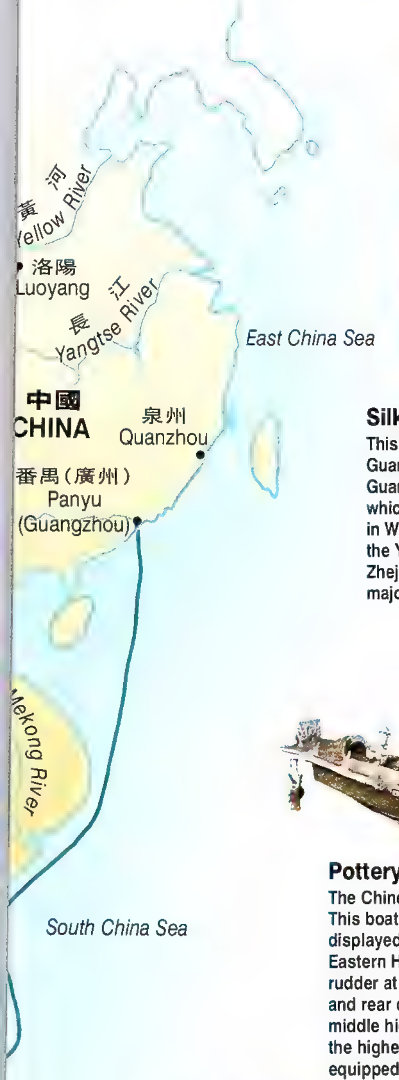
Chinese ships had travelled to Saudi Arabia by the time of the Tang dynasty. Port Suhar in Oman was then regarded as the door to China. Chinese goods were transported from Suhar to Damascus, then onwards to Europe. Tang porcelain pieces have been unearthed in Suhar's ancient castles, while clay figures from Persia have been discovered in China. This piece can be seen in the Guangzhou Museum. *(Photo by Mo Jianchao)*



Bodhidharma in China

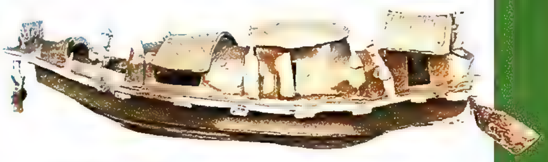
This is a modern portrait of the Indian monk found in Guangzhou's Hualin Temple. Buddhism first spread by land to China, but later, quite a number of monks began to travel between India and Guangzhou by sea. Among them was Bodhidharma, a fifth century Indian monk who sailed to Guangzhou during the Southern Dynasties and later founded the Chan sect of Chinese Buddhism. Hualin Temple, where this portrait is displayed, was also founded by him. *(Photo by Tai Chi Yin)*

During the Tang dynasty, the fleet carrying the silk departed from Panyu (present-day Guangzhou) and sailed past Hainan Island, Vietnam, the Straits of Malacca, Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Bombay, Oman's Suhar and through the Persian Gulf to Iran's Abadan, or from the Red Sea to Saudia Arabia's Jiddah, then on to Damascus by land. The whole journey took about three months. It is said that during the years 763-778 of the Tang dynasty, over 4,000 foreign ships arrived in Guangzhou, and there were about 120,000 Arab traders living in Guangzhou's 'Fanfang' (Foreign Quarters). Here we introduce some unearthed relics and a portrait that reflect the Silk Road of the Sea. **Translated by M.K.**



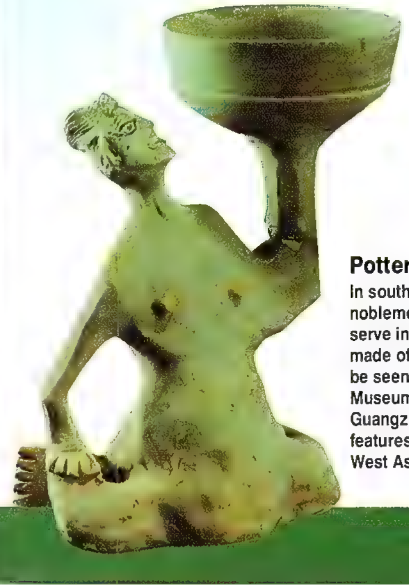
Silk Fabric

This ancient silk fabric was unearthed in Guangzhou and is now displayed in the Guangzhou Museum. The earliest Chinese silks, which date back over 4,750 years, were unearthed in Wuxing County in Zhejiang. The areas south of the Yangtse River, such as today's Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, have always been China's major silk producing region. *(Photo by Mo Jianchao)*



Pottery Boat

The Chinese were among the earliest to use the rudder. This boat, also unearthed in Guangzhou and now displayed in the Guangzhou Museum, dates from the Eastern Han dynasty. It has an anchor at the bow, a rudder at the stern, and is divided into the front, middle and rear cabins. The front cabin is low and wide, the middle higher and more square, while the rear cabin is the highest and serves as the bridge. The stern is even equipped with a toilet. *(Photo by Tai Chi Yin)*



Pottery Figure Lamp

In southern China during the Han dynasty, noblemen bought foreigners as slaves to serve in their houses. This Western Han lamp, made of greyish white hard pottery, which can be seen in the Guangdong Provincial Museum, was unearthed in southern Guangzhou. The naked figure has Western features and was possibly modelled after a West Asian or East African. *(Photo by Liu Guzi)*

In 1980, twenty Oman seafarers, in search of the ancient Silk Road of the Sea, built a Chinese junk, 'The Suhar', following the descriptions of Tang-dynasty ships found in ancient records. The ship contains not one single iron nail, and the planks are held together by palm leaf cords. The cracks are filled with olive oil paste. The ship sailed from Oman along the ancient route and reached Guangzhou after 200 days and 7,000 sea miles (by Mo Jianchao).

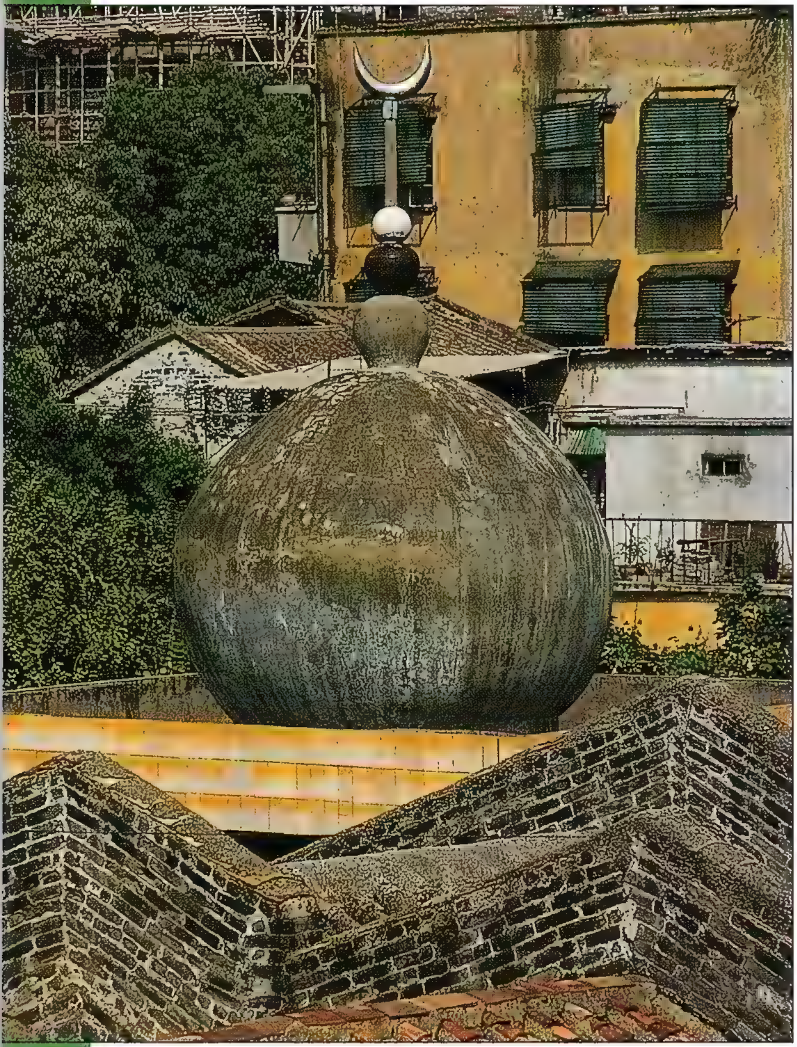
According to history, Xiguan existed a thousand years ago, perched above the sea. Then the Zhujiang River Delta formed around Guangzhou, and Xiguan became a patch of land by the river. I wandered through the busy market and crowded streets of Xiguan and finally came to the Huai Sheng Mosque on Guangta Road.

Huai Sheng Mosque is a structure with a minaret reaching up five or six stories. The minaret looks like a lighthouse and can be seen from quite a distance. The name of the mosque means 'In Memory of the Saint' who is obviously Mohammed, the main prophet of Islam. As early as 1600, Moslem missionaries left present-day Damascus for China to spread Islam. They passed through Yemen, Oman, Karachi, Bombay, Sri Lanka, Penang, Malacca and Hainan Island on their way to Guangzhou, their final destination in a journey lasting several months.

The Huai Sheng Mosque is believed to have been built during the early Tang dynasty by the Arab missionary Abul Wangus from Medina. He died in Guangzhou and is buried on the shore of Lake Zhilan. The mosque, the oldest existing one in China, burned down in 1343 during the Yuan dynasty, was rebuilt in 1350 and remodelled several times from 1468 onwards during the Ming dynasty.

I had chosen to visit Huai Sheng Mosque on a Moslem prayer day because of all the colour and activity. Prayers had not yet started when I arrived, giving me an opportunity to explore the building. Apart from the Arabic script written on plates, the mosque was built in a rich traditional Chinese style with red walls and green tiles. The atmosphere was both serene and majestic.

From the minaret came the call to prayer, and many Uygur merchants from Xinjiang as well as local merchants entered the mosque. Over a thousand of them knelt in prayer. There were so many faithful that day that some had to sit outside in the shade of the trees. Forming part of the crowd were Moslem women who had gathered in their

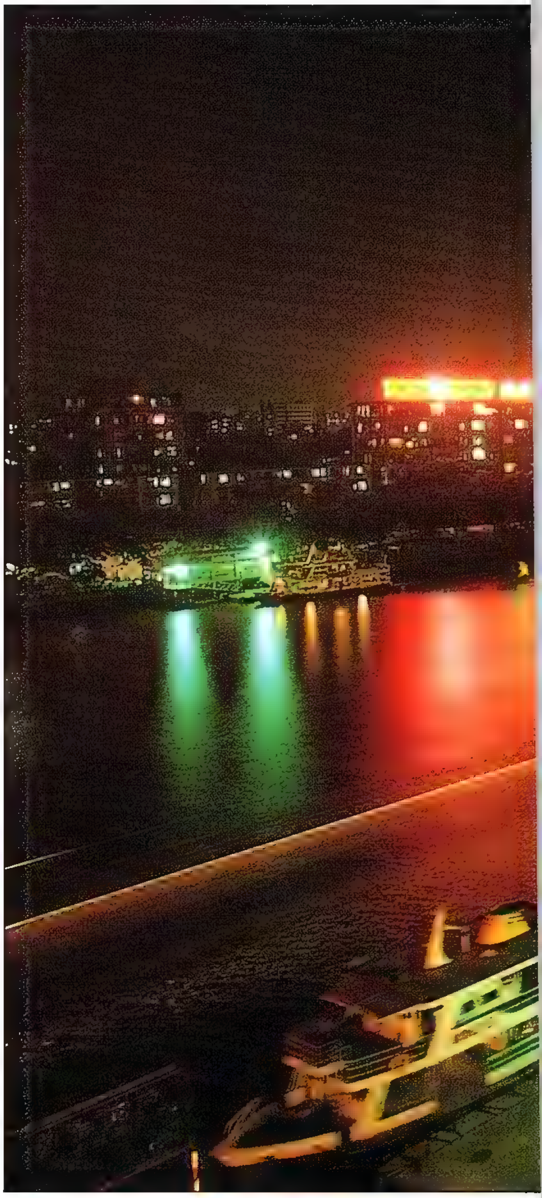


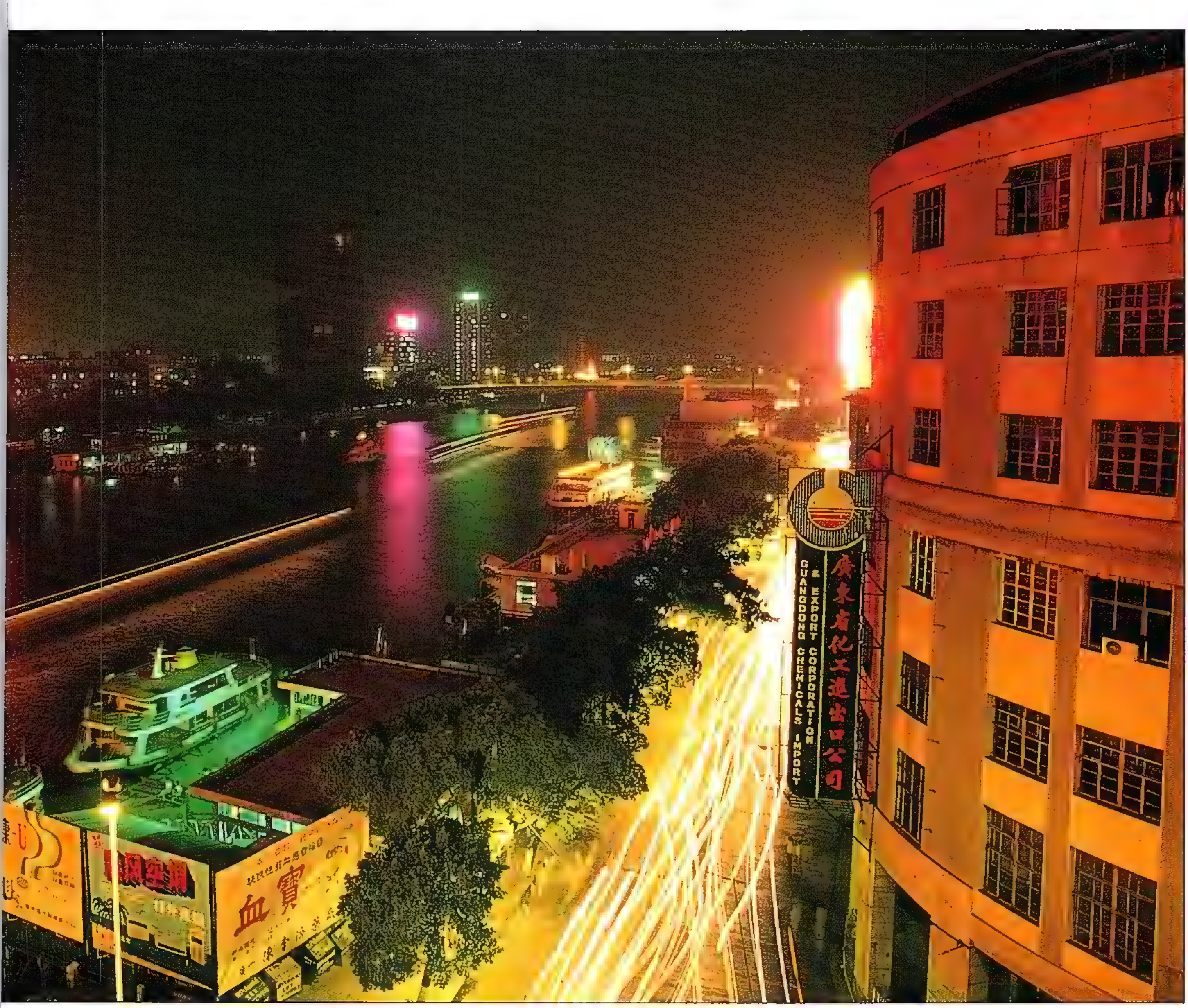
A small dome on the Huai Sheng Mosque (by Hong Guixiao).

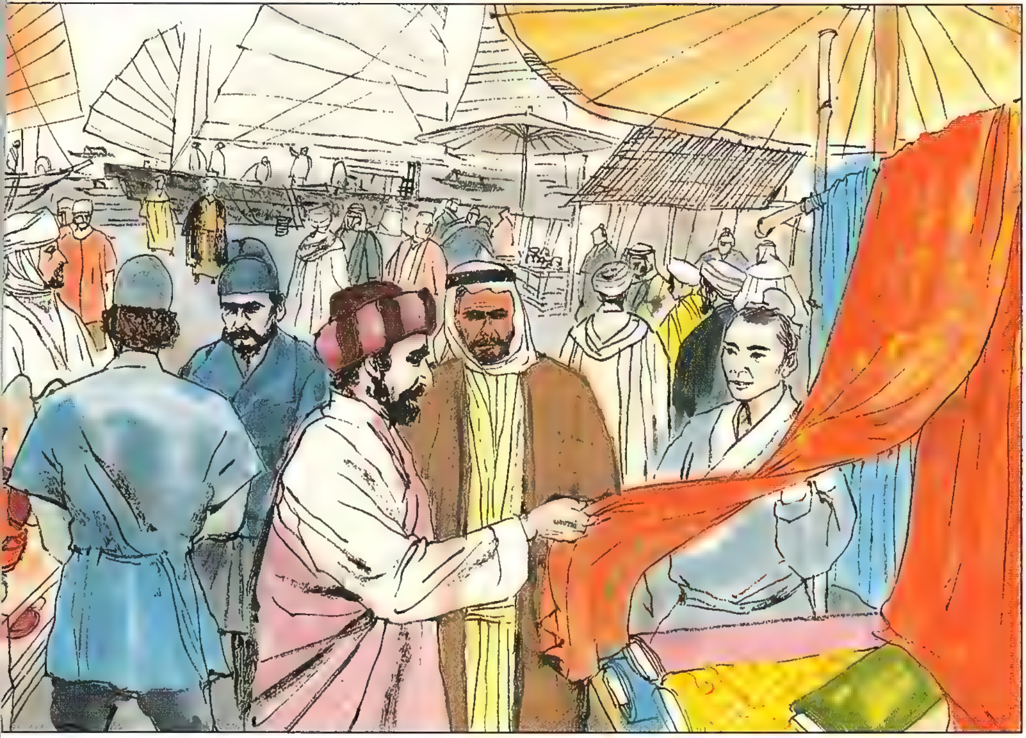
special corner to worship. In Xinjiang and some other places women are not allowed to pray in the mosque.

Before leaving Huai Sheng Mosque, I obtained permission from the Imam to climb the minaret for a bird's-eye view of the surrounding city. He told me that the neighbourhood around the mosque used to be called Fanfang, meaning Foreign Quarters. During the Song and Tang dynasties, Arab merchants dealing in spices, rhinoceros horns and ivory chose to live in this area because of its proximity to the port. Many of the streets, such as Agate Alley and Sweet Water Street, still bear their original descriptive names. And even today many residents still have the family names of Sha or Ma, which are related to Arabic surnames. In fact, some of the present-day residents of Fanfang are descendants of early Arab residents, although now they look just like any other Guangzhou resident.

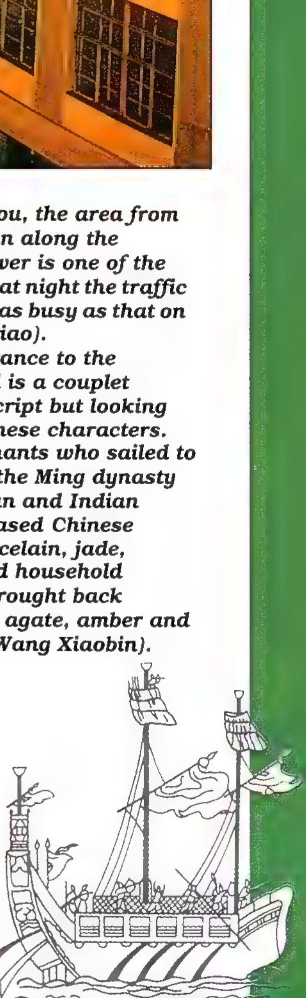
According to historical sources, Fanfang peaked between 1068 and 1077 during the Northern Song dynasty when the total number of Arab and Chinese households soared to over ten thousand. Perhaps the most memorable of Fanfang's inhabitants at that time were the Persian women who were known to wear as many as twenty pairs of earrings at one time!

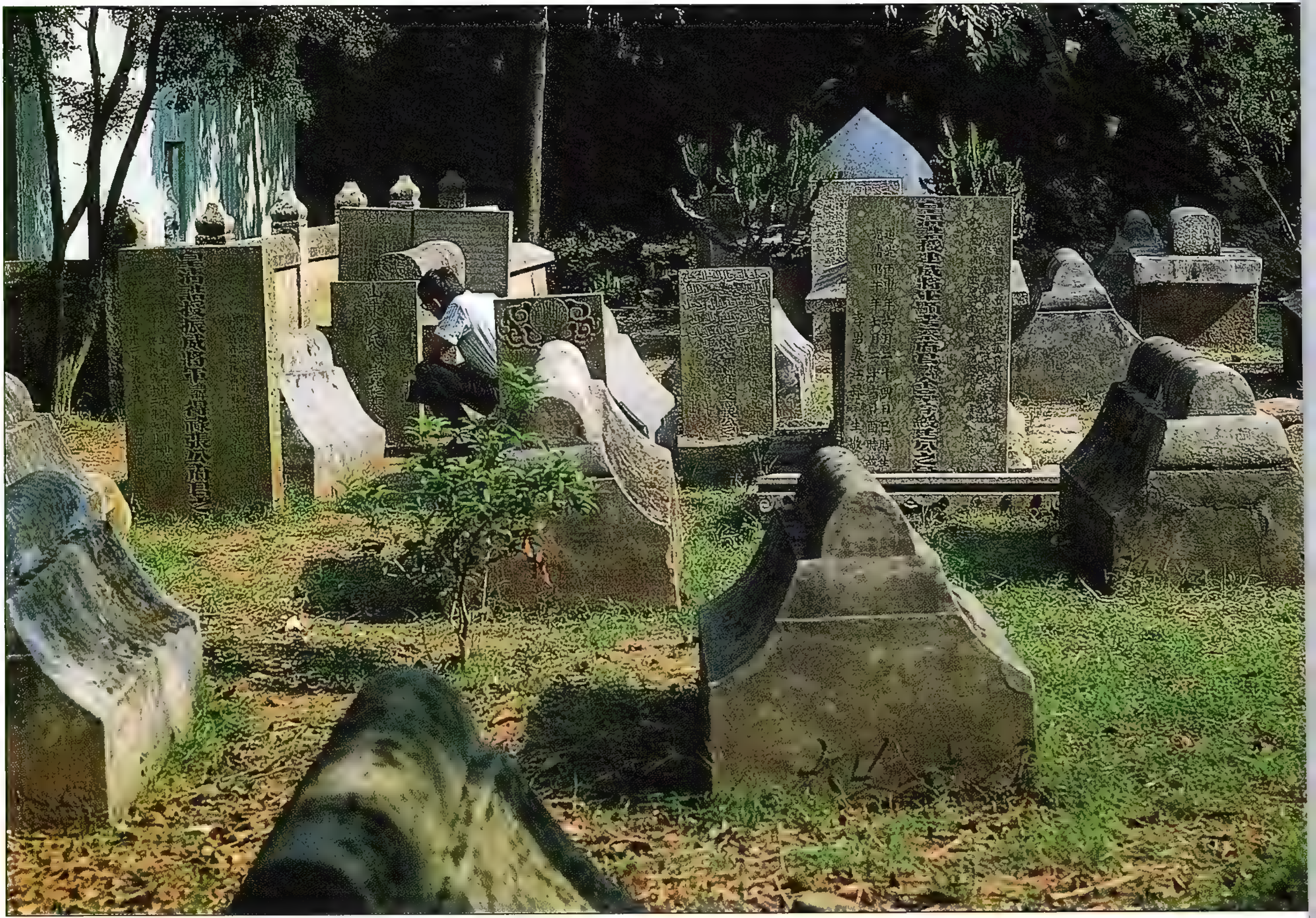




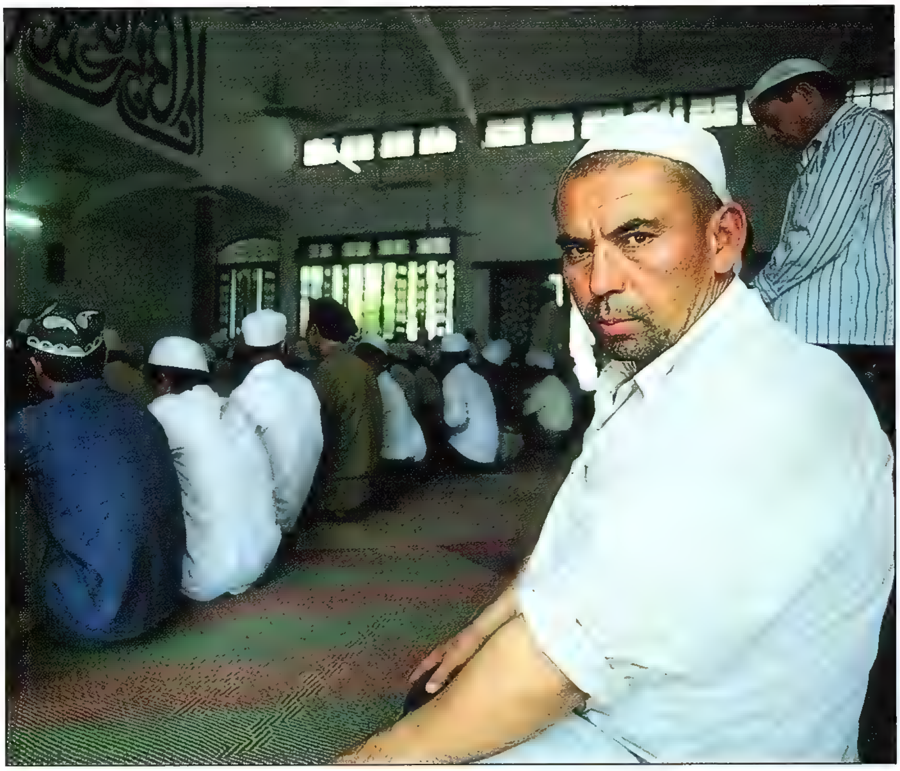


Above: In Guangzhou, the area from Changdi to Shamian along the Zhujiang (Pearl) River is one of the city's busiest. Even at night the traffic on the water is just as busy as that on land (by Hong Guixiao).
Far left: At the entrance to the mosque's main hall is a couplet written in Arabic script but looking very much like Chinese characters.
Left: Foreign merchants who sailed to Guangzhou before the Ming dynasty were mostly Arabian and Indian traders who purchased Chinese goods like silk, porcelain, jade, precious stones and household utensils and who brought back crystal, glassware, agate, amber and ivory (Drawing by Wang Xiaobin).



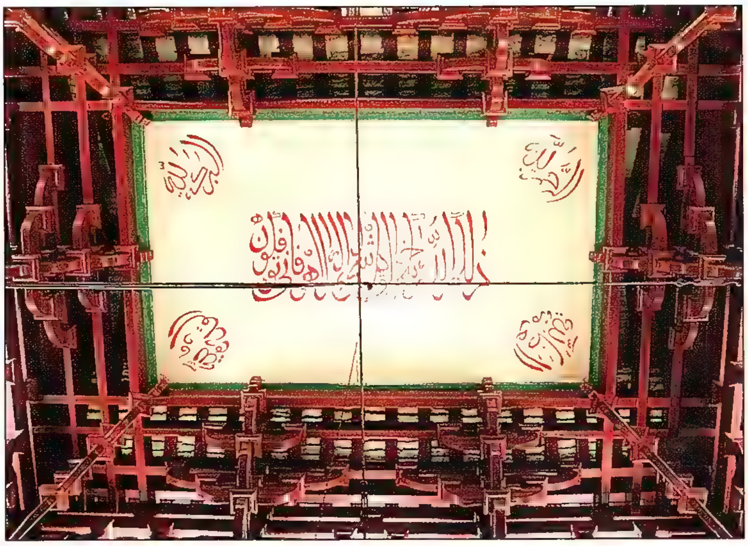


At the tomb of Islamic missionary Abul Wangus on Guihuagang Hill.



At 1:00 pm every Friday, Moslems, many of whom are Uygur merchants from Xinjiang, gather for prayer at Huai Sheng Mosque.

Arabic carvings on the north gate of the Moon-Viewing Tower, of a verse taken from Section 62, Chapter 40 of the Koran that says that God is the creator of all things on earth and should be worshipped.



On Friday, Moslem prayer day, Moslem women pray in a separate corner, an act rarely seen in other mosques.

Guangzhou's tallest ancient structure is this 57-metre, wood and brick pagoda at the Liurong Temple.

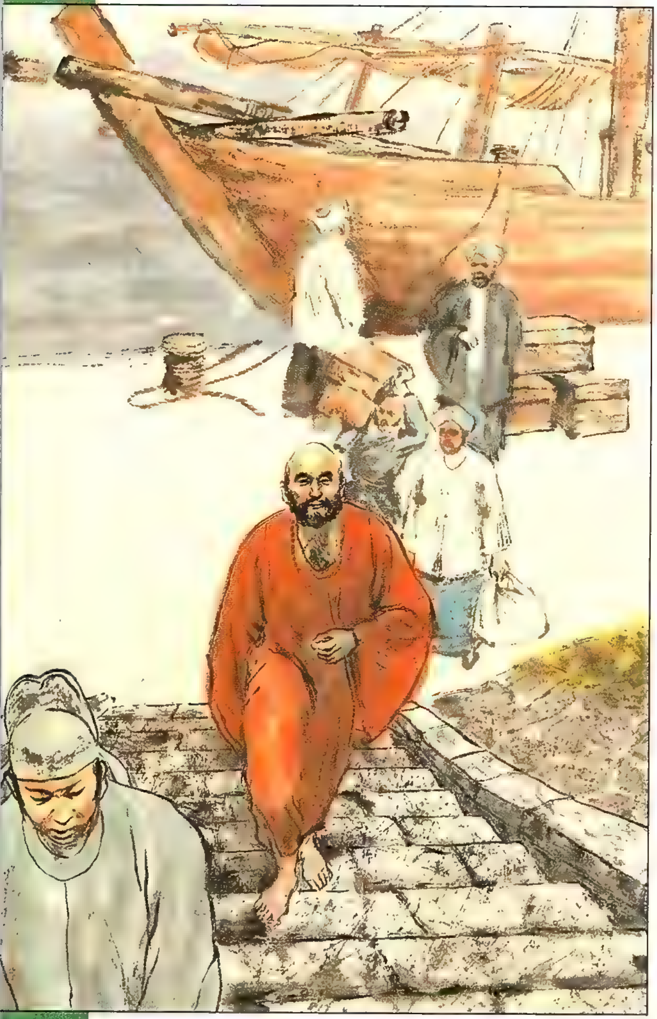
Other Houses of Worship

The Moslems were not the only religious missionaries to come to China so long ago. Buddhists from India also came, and the best-known Indian to arrive in China in those early years was Bodhidharma. The city to which he came was Guangzhou.

The junction of Shangjiu Road and Yuqi Street is very close to where the Huai Sheng Mosque stands. It is believed to be the exact location of Bodhidharma's first footfall, and a stone tablet stands there as a memorial to his arrival in Guangzhou. On the tablet are Chinese characters which mean' Ancient shore for those from the West'. This memorial tablet has stood at its present location for fifteen centuries, but today, caught up in the noise and traffic of the city, most people pay scant attention to it. It is easy to miss if you aren't looking for it.

Bodhidharma arrived in Guangzhou in 527 during the Southern Dynasties and built the Xilai Convent to help spread Buddhism. The convent's name was later changed to Hualin Temple. While in Guangzhou, I took a short ten-minute walk from the Ai Qun Hotel where I was staying to see this ancient Buddhist edifice. Although the temple is small and was under repair when I was there, it was nonetheless worth the walk. The art work is in the Indian Buddhist style not so often seen in this part of China. On the enclosing wall by the door of the temple are inscriptions in Chinese which tell of Bodhidharma's visit to China.

Another Indian Buddhist structure is the pagoda of the Liurong (Six Banyan Trees) Temple, built only ten years after the Hualin Temple. At the top of the building is a bronze column added in 1358 during the Yuan dynasty. On the body of the column, carved in relief, are an astounding 1023 small Buddhas which sit among twisting strips of clouds — a design and style representative of Indian Buddhist tradition.



The Indian monk Bodhidharma arrived in Guangzhou in 527 and built the Xilai Convent where he landed (Drawing by Wang Xiaobin).

The spot where Bodhidharma landed became a gathering point for merchants engaged in sea trade during the Qing dynasty.

The Xilai Convent was enlarged and had its name changed to Hualin Temple in 1655. The temple, including its Buddha statues, is now being repaired.

Where Merchants Prayed for Safety

Like their Indian and Arabic counterparts, many Chinese merchants also crossed the seas to seek a livelihood, many of them sailing from Guangzhou.

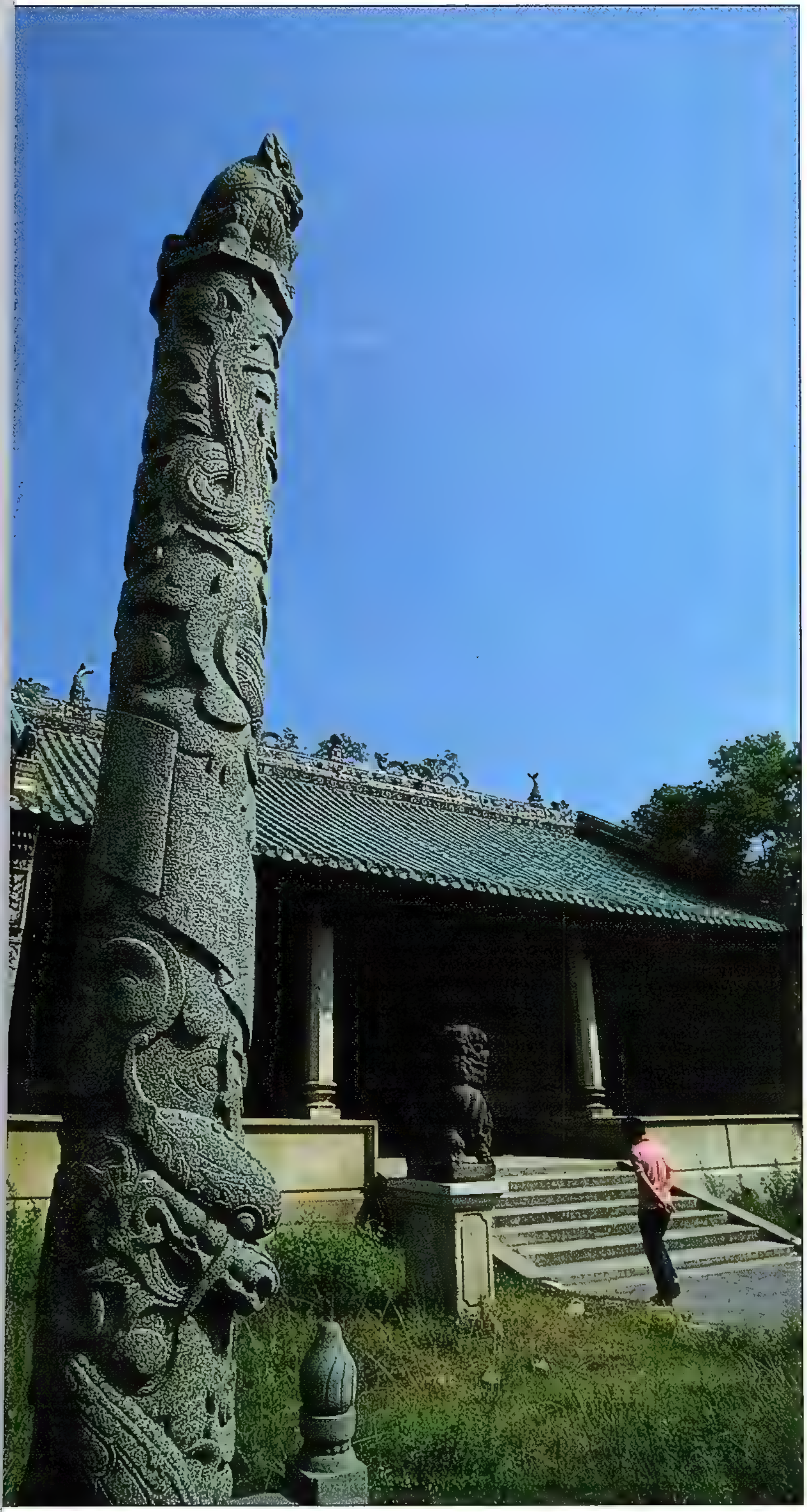
Guangzhou has always been a major port of southern China, and both local residents and foreign sailors made it a rule to pay homage at the Nanhai (South Sea) God Temple in the Huangpu District and to say prayers for their safety before setting sail. Even the emperors sent officials here to workship the South Sea God.

I rented a car in the city and drove to Huangpu to see this famous old temple, but when I arrived there the temple was nowhere to be seen. I finally discovered it inside a deserted factory building which had been built around it.

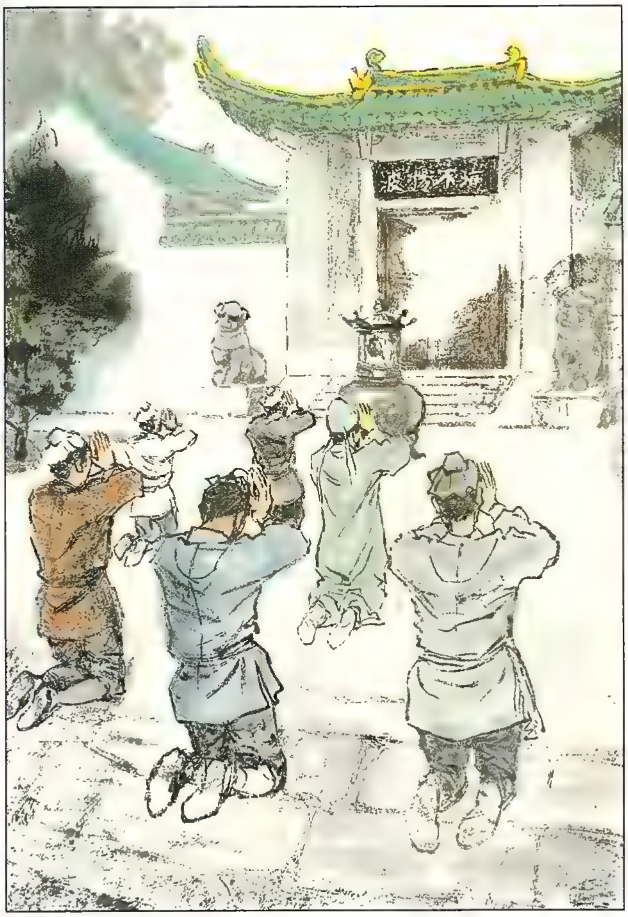
The Nanhai God Temple was first built in 594 at Huangmu Bay near the mouth of the Fuxu River. In those days, Huangmu Bay formed part of Guangzhou's outer harbour and served as anchorage for international vessels that had sailed from places as far away as Southeast Asia, Western Asia and East Africa.

One of the temple's main attractions, for me anyway, turned out to be a stone tablet over the gateway. Its inscription doubtlessly represented the strong desire of many ancient seamen — 'Not a wave roars in the sea'.

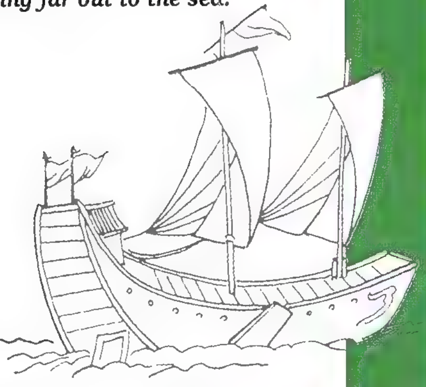
In a stone chamber at one side of the temple stands a dark-faced porcelain statue with what are definately not Chinese facial features. Legend has it that this statue represents a man sent by the King of Bo Luo (the

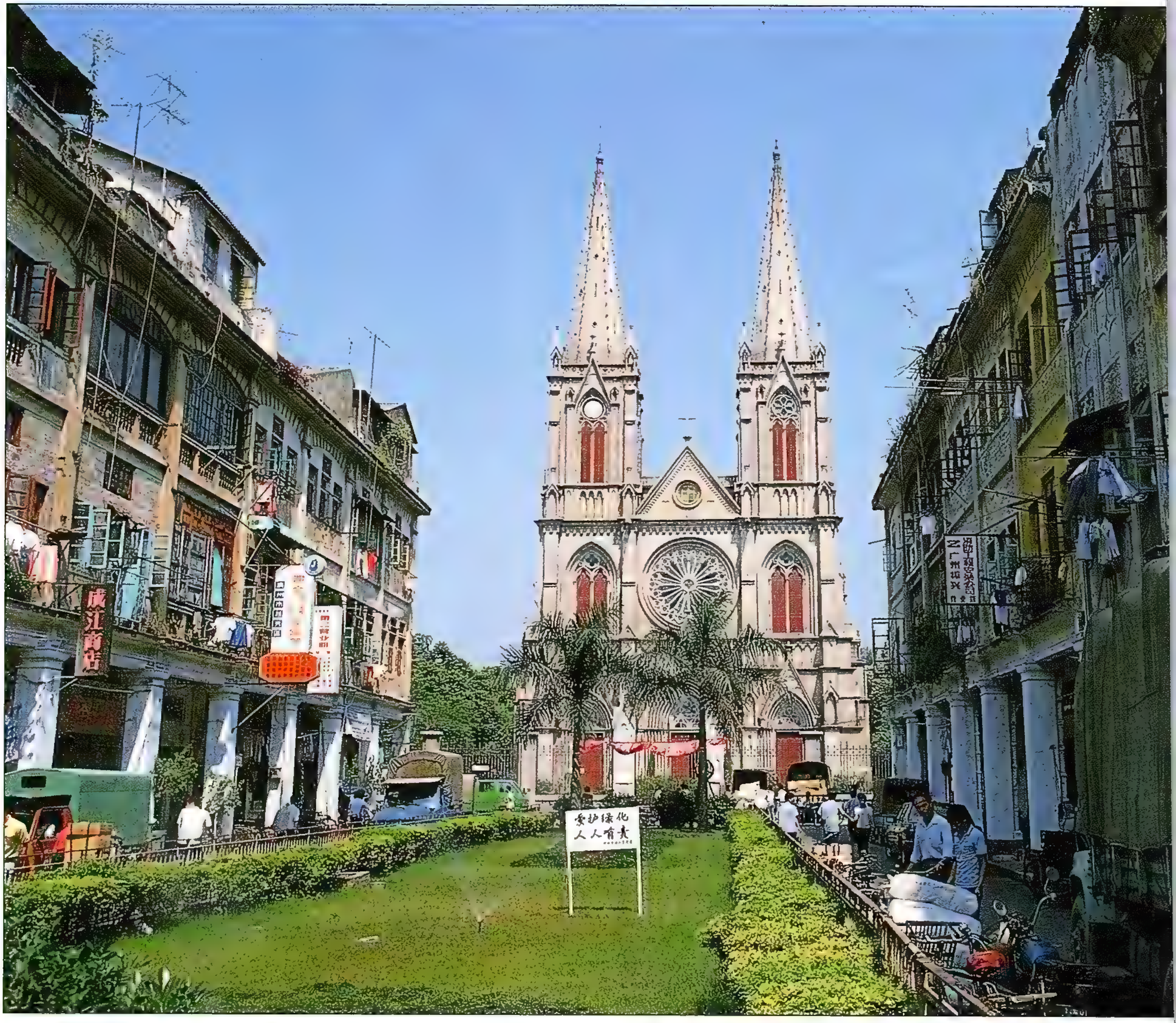


Since the early eighth century during the Tang dynasty, emperors yearly sent government officials to hold worship ceremonies at the Nanhai God Temple.

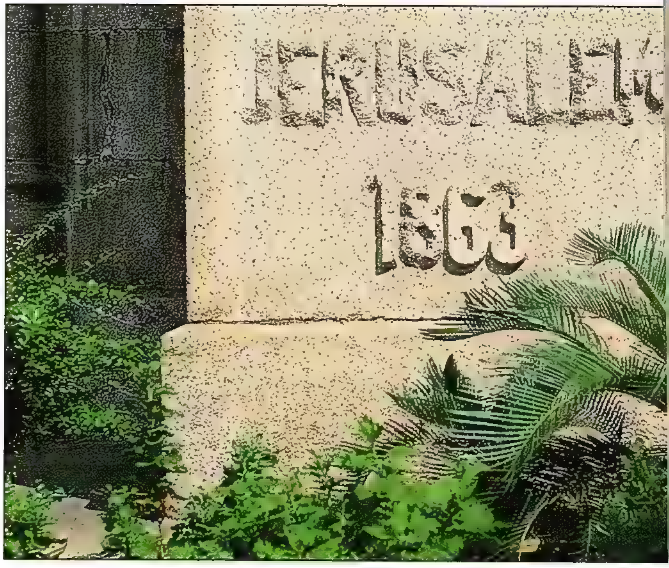


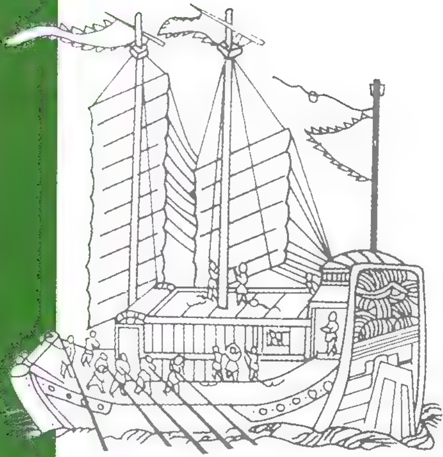
Top: Paying homage in the Nanhai God Temple in the old days when the temple protected a harbour for international vessels (Drawing by Wang Xiaobin).
Above: In the temple is this statue of a man left behind by his crew. He seems to be looking far out to the sea.

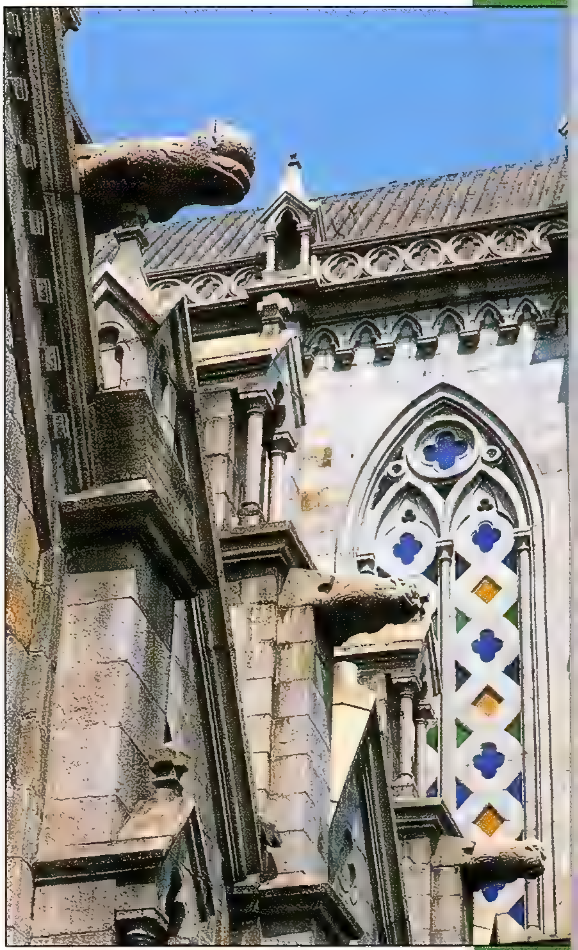




The Gothic Sacred Heart of Jesus Church is said to be China's tallest and biggest church. Its stone walls are carved with lions and the names of holy places.


JERUSALE
1863





Brahmans) to pay a tribute to the Chinese court. The man whose statue stands here, like so many others, said his prayer of thanksgiving at the temple upon his successful arrival in Guangzhou. After praying, he planted pineapples with seeds he had brought with him. By the time he returned to his ship, he found that the crew had departed without him. He spent the rest of his life wandering the streets of Guangzhou, and after his death a statue of him was placed in the temple.

One surprising religious building in Guangzhou is the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church built by European missionaries who had been coming to China since the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). The surprise is the building's architecture. I walked past several traditional Chinese style balconies before entering a Gothic chapel. Huge granite columns, which when viewed as cross-sections resemble a flower with blooming petals, rise to support the ceiling. The sun's rays came in through the red, yellow, blue and green rose windows, adding a touch of liveliness and warmth to the church's otherwise solemn atmosphere.

A staff member told me that both the church and attached convent were built in 1863 by a French architect who based the design on the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. Construction took twenty-five years, and the cost was enormous due, in part, to having all the necessary granite shipped from quarries in Hong Kong.

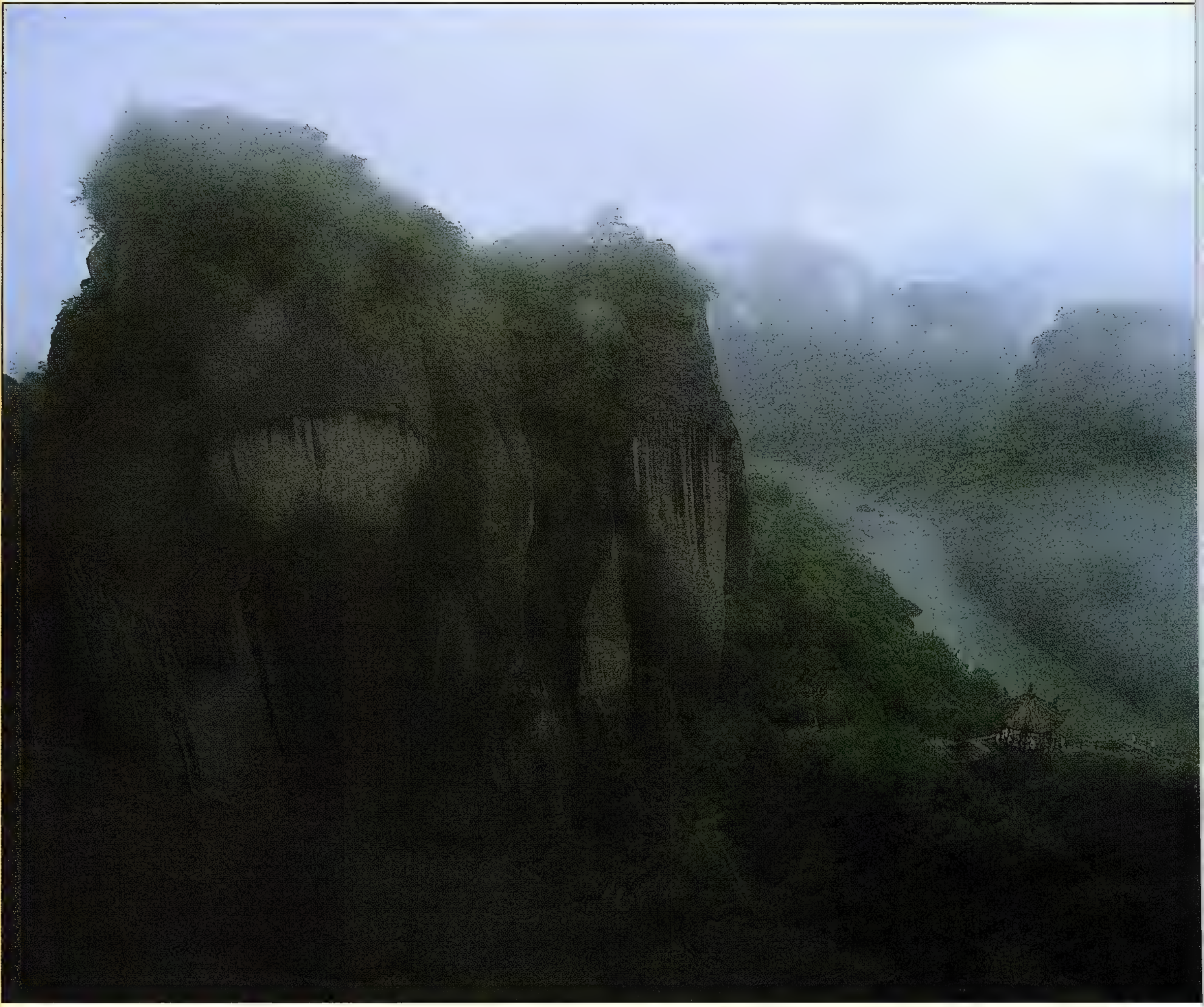
There are still a few dozen nuns living in the convent, the only one in China, I am told, still inhabited by the sisters.

Even today, Guangzhou is the destination of many foreign visitors who can still connect with those who came before them so many centuries ago.

Translated by Chapman Lee

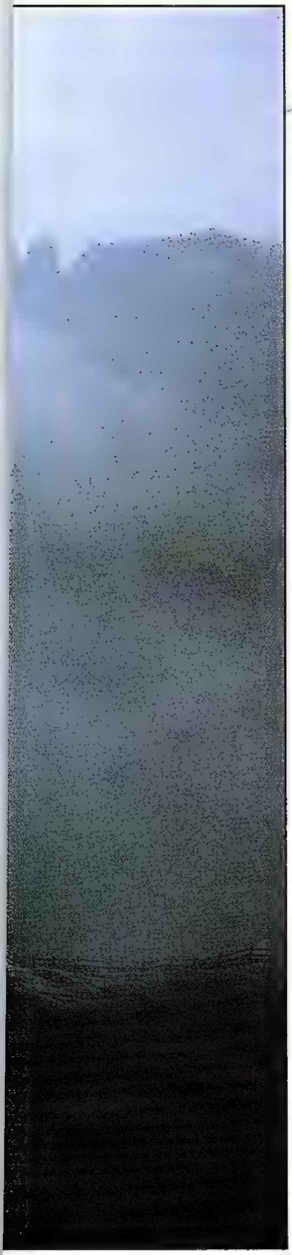
SOUTHERN CHINA

The Lovely Wuyi Mountains



Wuyi Mountains shrouded in clouds and rain (by Hua Nian)

ARTICLE BY QIN CHUAN

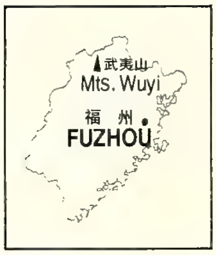


Climbing the stairs to Tianyou Peak (by Hua Xiaorui)

The lawn of Manting House, decorated by palace lantern lamp (by Hua Nian)

The entrance to each walkway leading to Wuyi Palace is marked by two stone blocks which serve as benches and to prevent vehicles from getting in (by An Ge)

A lounge area of Manting House with wooden and bamboo furniture (by An Ge)



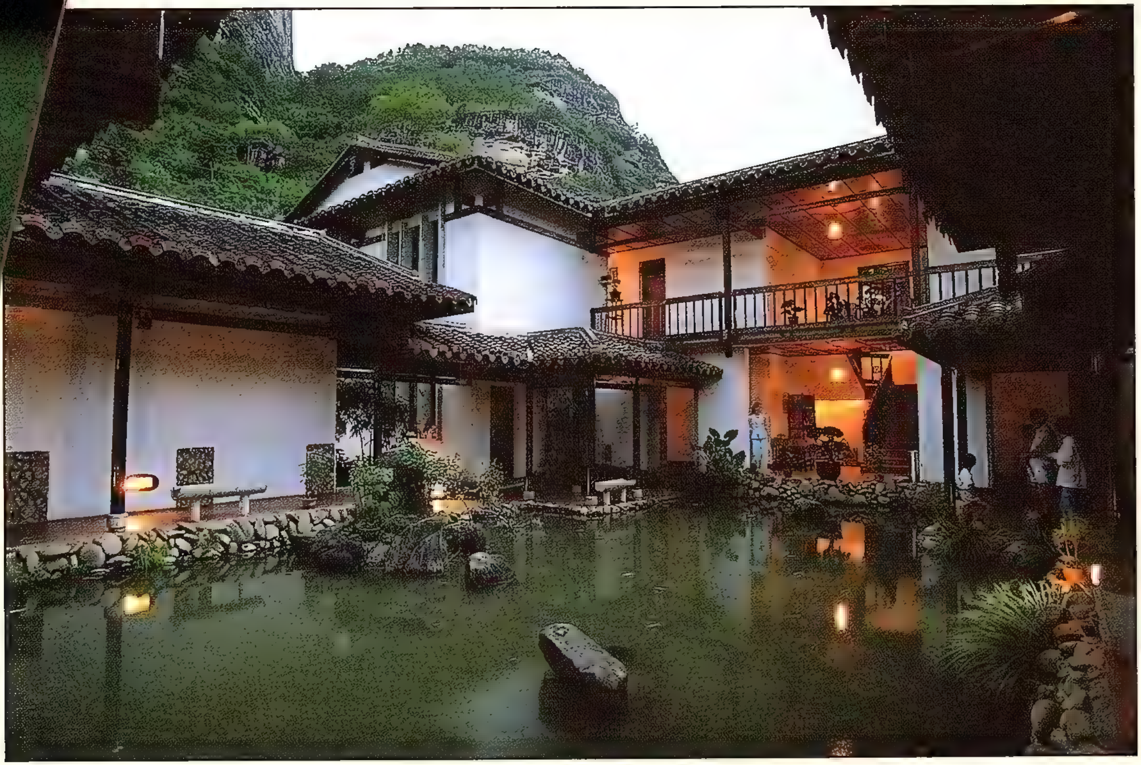
For more than two thousand years, the Wuyi Mountains which sprawl along the border between Fujian and Jiangxi Provinces have been a quiet retreat for visitors.

These beautiful mountains, although reaching heights of only 1,500 metres, offer vistas of beautiful green slopes and deep river gorges. Usually summer is the season of choice for visitors to the area, which includes the Wuyi Mountains Nature Reserve, but I chose instead to visit in the winter to more fully enjoy the quiet.

Although the landscape does not offer the rugged grandeur of taller mountains, it more than compensates. It is at once enchanting and inspiring, dotted with buildings of varied architectural styles. There is also a rich variety of flora and fauna in the central part of the mountain range where the nature reserve has been established.

When I arrived at the Wuyi Mountains scenic area, it was already dusk. I hired a tricycle to take me to the Manting House, an inn at the foot of Manting Peak where I would spend the night. On our arrival I saw, carved on a cliff wall, two enormous characters, 'Man Ting'. These characters, 1.8 metres wide and the same distance from top to bottom, left no doubt as to where I was.

As the sun set, Manting Peak returned to darkness, leaving behind only the vague yet unmistakable outline of Manting House, an elegant antique quadrangle under soft moonlight. I took my hand luggage and walked along the crazy pavement in the courtyard. The lamps over the lawn and in the bushes, patterned after palace lanterns, were graceful and elegant. Their dim light shone only on the pavement, leaving the trees, flowers, grass, pavilion and the mountain itself bathed in moonlight. I was happy to learn later that this style of garden design, which per-



The verdant hills are reflected in the pool of the hotel (by Hua Nian) fectly blends the man-made garden with the natural enviroment, is common to the Wuyi Mountains.

The serenity of the place was marred only by the temperature which fell dramatically during the night, and by the strong gust of frigid wind blowing off the mountains.

A Mountain Teahouse

The following morning, I was awakened by the chirping of birds. I pushed open the door of my room to see, in the first light, mist and clouds drifting through the distant mountain tops. The scene looked very much like a three-dimensional Chinese painting drawn by Nature. As I walked down the corridor to breakfast, I looked through the latticework of the windows and between each set of columns to find that each space was like a framed picture.

When I walked outside, an attendant suggested that I visit the 1,000-year-old palace, saying that it was the place where emperors had made offerings to Lord Wuyi. During the Song dynasty (960-1279) the palace had been run by men of letters such as Xin Qiji, known for lyrical poems, Lu You, a bard, and Zhu Xi, a Confucian scholar of the Li school of idealist philosophy. Sadly, despite many restorations, little of the old palace still stands. Only several empty halls remain, along with two great laurel trees which are at least eight hundred years old.

Once past the white stone archway which stands outside the palace, I found a stream and decided to follow it. After walking for quite a while and becoming a bit tired in the process, I happily noticed a small wooden building whose sign proclaimed 'Tea'.

The location of this charming teahouse must have been chosen by its designer only after he had surveyed the site many times. Each window not only presents a fine view, it seems to present it from the best possible angle. The window that faces west, for example, commands a view of Yunü (Good Looking Girl) Peak and Jiuqu or Nine Bend Stream, which originates in the southwestern foot of Huanggang Peak. The bends of the stream are traditionally counted in order from downstream up, with the first bend running past Wuyi Palace.

The southern window of the teahouse presents a view of the Nine Bend Bridge and the roaring river beneath it. Of more historical interest is the east facing view which shows the classical buildings of Song Street, patterned on buildings of ancient times.

After tea and a bit of rest, I toured Song Street. At its entrance are two stone blocks in the shape of crouching tigers placed there, I was told, to keep away cars that might destroy the serenity of the place.

I could not tell if all the buildings on the street had been designed in the style of the Song dynasty, but the restaurants, teahouses, flower shops, bird shops, dwellings and even a photo studio all bore the appearance of antiquity.

The Snake Zoo

Perhaps the most unusual feature of the Wuyi Mountains is the snake farm within the Wuyi Mountains Nature Reserve. In the past, visitors would be served a snake banquet which included dumplings stuffed with snake meat. Fortunately or unfortunately, depending on your taste, the great snake farm of the past is no longer open to the public and snake feasts are no longer held. However, you can visit the snake zoo at Xingcun, northwest of the county seat of Chong'an, where a miniature version of the farm has been built and where venom research is being con-

A beehive in the mountains (by Yang Sumin)

Plants at Wuyi Mountains Nature Reserve (by Yang Sumin)

The Nine Bend Stream flows past the teahouse (by An Ge)

The teahouse with its intricate design and details (by An Ge)

At the snake zoo at Xingcun (by Hua Nian)

Bamboo rafts at Xingcun are available for hire (by An Ge)

ducted. Literally thousands of snakes, each living in an environment which most closely resembles its natural habitat, are on view.

The most exciting and frightening part of the tour of the snake zoo is feeding time when live rats and rabbits are thrown into the pit to be devoured by the many reptiles living there.

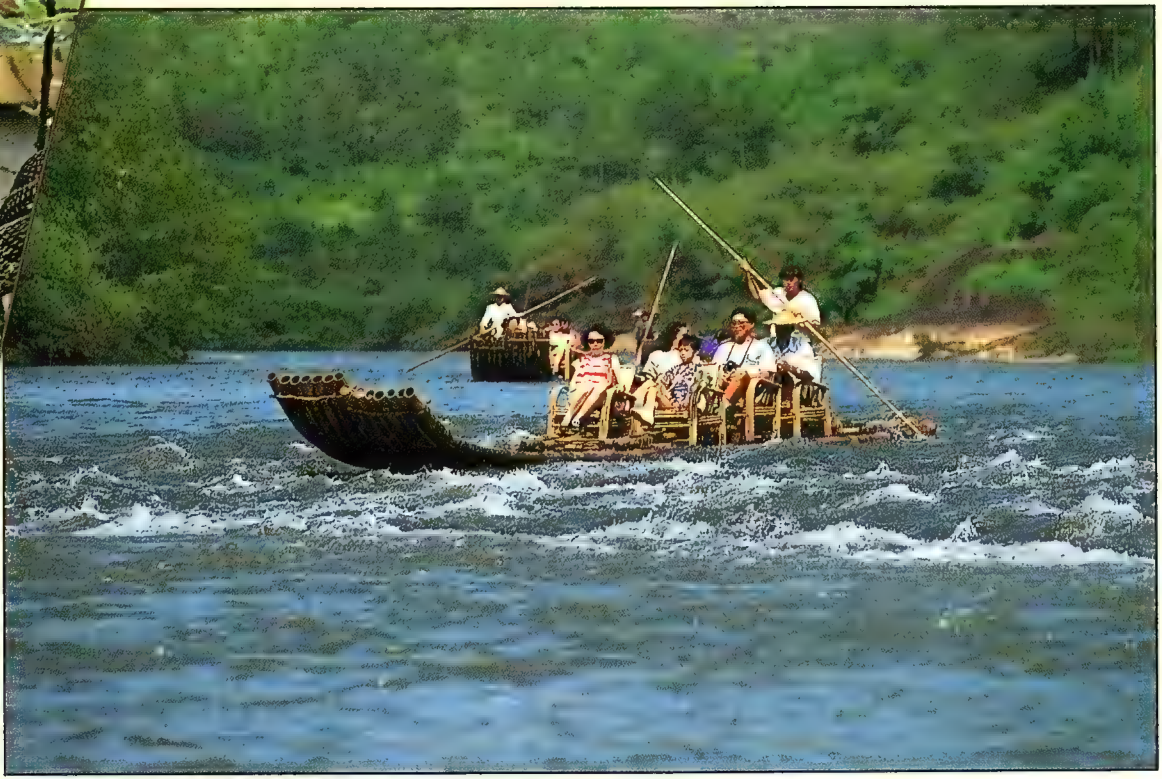
Leaving the snakes for more pleasant surroundings, I headed to the Nine Bend Stream to sail down its nine kilometres on one of the many bamboo rafts for hire. And even though this was not tourist season, there were still plenty of available rafts.

My boatman told me that because the front of the raft needs to be bent upward during construction, only a special kind of tender bamboo known as *maozhu* is used. The plant's green skin must first be roasted over an open fire. Then seven or eight bamboo stems are sawed into the same length and bound together to form the raft. The one that I hired was about eight or nine metres long with its prow turned inward at a 45 degree angle to reduce resistance as it sailed downstream.

I stepped on board and settled into a deck chair thoughtfully provided for the passengers. The raft glided on downstream. Drops of icy water bounded up through the gaps between the bamboo poles, both chilling and refreshing me at the same time.

There are many strange rock formations along the route, and local people, whenever possible, have given the formations the names of the animals they most nearly resemble. Water Tortoise Stone, for example, really does resemble a small tortoise climbing on to the back of a big one.

As the raft passed a shallow shoal, someone waved at us for a ride in the manner of any roadside hitchhiker. Our would-be passenger was an old man with a lean face, carrying with him the paraphernalia of a painter and some *xuan* paper used for traditional Chinese painting. He told me that when he finished painting at one location, he would wait to get a lift on a raft to find



Going down the Nine Bend Stream on bamboo rafts (by Hua Nian)

another place to continue his work. After we put him ashore, I asked the boatman if the artist would have to stay on a shoal for the night should no boat come along when he was ready to leave. The boatman laughed and said that there were so many rivercraft that the old man never had to worry about spending a night outdoors.

Seeing the Buddha's Halo

Our raft soon came in sight of Shaibu (Cloth Drying) Rock. The rock, 500 metres in height and one kilometre in width, is a huge crag that looks as if someone had once cut a mountain in two and then took half of it away. I jumped off there as it is a shortcut to my next destination, the Tianyou (Heavenly Tour) Peak. The climb is not difficult, but I was relieved to reach the top where I was rewarded with the sight of the Tianyou Temple. I was amazed that over the centuries workmen had been able to carry building materials up the mountain while I, who was carrying nothing, arrived at the top quite out of breath.

That night, I stayed in a hotel on the top of Tianyou where I expected to see a glorious sunrise the next morning. However, around midnight, I was awakened by a storm which I thought would prevent me from seeing anything through my window. By morning, however, the storm had ended and, when I opened the window, I was met by a sea of clouds crowning the mountain tops. I raced outside and began to take photographs. However, the wind came up and quickly dispersed the clouds to unveil the mountain peaks which seemed to be standing there, uncovered and slightly embarrassed.

The rain and clouds produced a curious and lovely phenomenon known as a Buddha's halo, an optical illusion in the atmosphere. As the colourful circle of light appeared in the air, I saw in its centre the shadow of a human figure. The image, however, disappeared as suddenly as it had come.

After climbing back down Tianyou, I returned upriver a short distance to a mountainside area south of the fourth bend in order to visit a tea plantation.

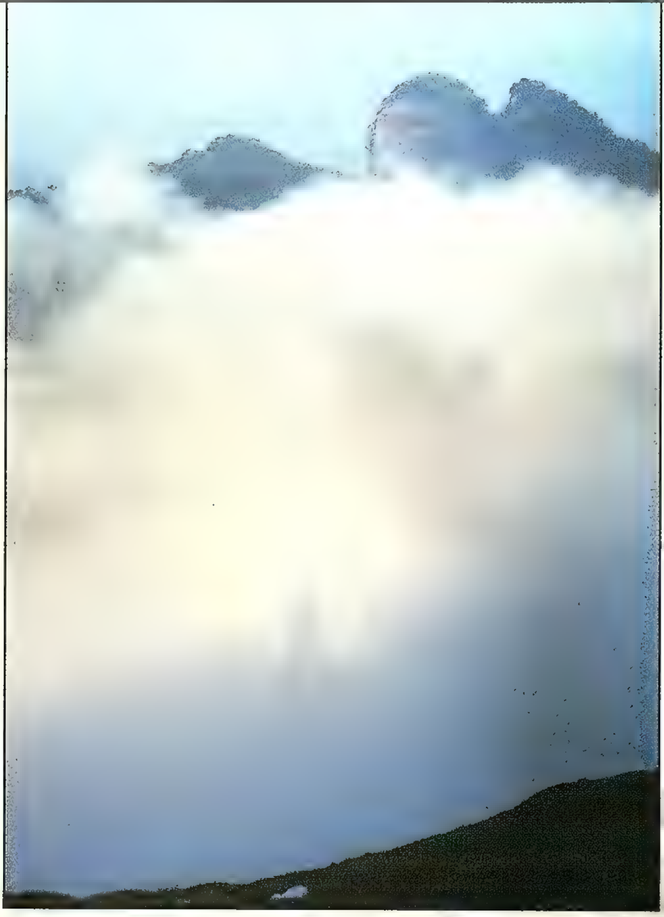
The tea grown in this region gained fame as early as the Tang dynasty (618-907). By 800 A.D. communities in the Wuyi Mountains were already noted for their skill in growing and processing tea. In the Song dynasty, some two hundred years later, the *yan* (rock) tea was used as tribute for the emperor.

The particular plantation I visited, known as the Royal Tea Garden, was begun in 1302 during the Yuan dynasty. From its inception, it prospered under the two officials in charge who were required to made a yearly tea tribute to the imperial court. Unfortunately, the emperor became greedy, and each year saw an increase in the amount of tribute. Finally, tea farmers, unable to bear the economic burden simply fled, leaving the tea gardens unattended. In the seventeenth century, under the early rulers of the Qing dynasty, the growing of tea was reintroduced.

Growing only in limited places among the rocks, Wuyi rock tea has become even more precious. The species known as Dahongpao (Large Red Robe) grew on only a single tree and its annual yield of just a few ounces was reserved for the exclusive use of the royal family.

The present Royal Tea Garden is not open to the public, but visitors are welcome at the House of Tea Culture in the garden area where they can sample the many blends of tea on sale.

My last stop was at the Ziyang Academy. In 1183, Zhu Xi, the leading light of the Li school, resigned from his official post and



Caught in the Buddha's Halo on Tianyou Peak (by Liu Jie)

Only fine tea is grown in the Royal Tea Garden (by Hua Nian)

An imposing cliff that dwarfs the simple architecture below it (by Hua Nian)

Beside the site of the earlier Royal Tea Garden, marked by the stone tablet on the left, is the House of Tea Culture (by Hua Nian)

There are many ancient colleges and schools in the mountain area. The Song scholar Zhu Xi studied and taught at this Xingxian College in Wufuli Village (by An Ge)

This stone water container in a mountain household is decorated with elaborate carvings (by Huang Hailing)

Busts of famous figures related to the history of the mountains are displayed in the exhibition hall on Song Street. The central figure represents Zhu Xi (by An Ge)

came to Fujian to make plans to set up the Wuyi Jingshe, a major academic institution. There, Zhu Xi wrote books, developed his doctrines and taught for about ten years. The present structure was renovated in 1708, but now only two wings remain and the building is currently under repair.

Peach Blossom Cave

No visit to the Wuyi Mountains is complete without a side trip to the Taoyuan (Peach Blossom) Cave, which is easily reached after you return to the base of Tianyou Peak.

As you walk along the path towards the grotto, you find yourself surrounded by a riot of flowers including heavily scented gardenia and colourful hydrangea.

The cave itself is a quite different environment, not as pretty but certainly exciting. After a walk that is not really as long as it seems, there suddenly apears in front of you a high stone wall with an enormous tree growing out of it and a ray of sun lighting up the floor of the cave.

The farmer house at Wufuli where Zhu Xi once lived (by An Ge)

As you near the centre of the grotto, you will see a stone gateway on your right. Climb up the few stone steps there and you will find yourself looking down at the Peach Blossom Garden, long an inspiration for poets. Below is a valley filled with peach trees, making this an especially gorgeous view during the Spring when the trees are in blossom.

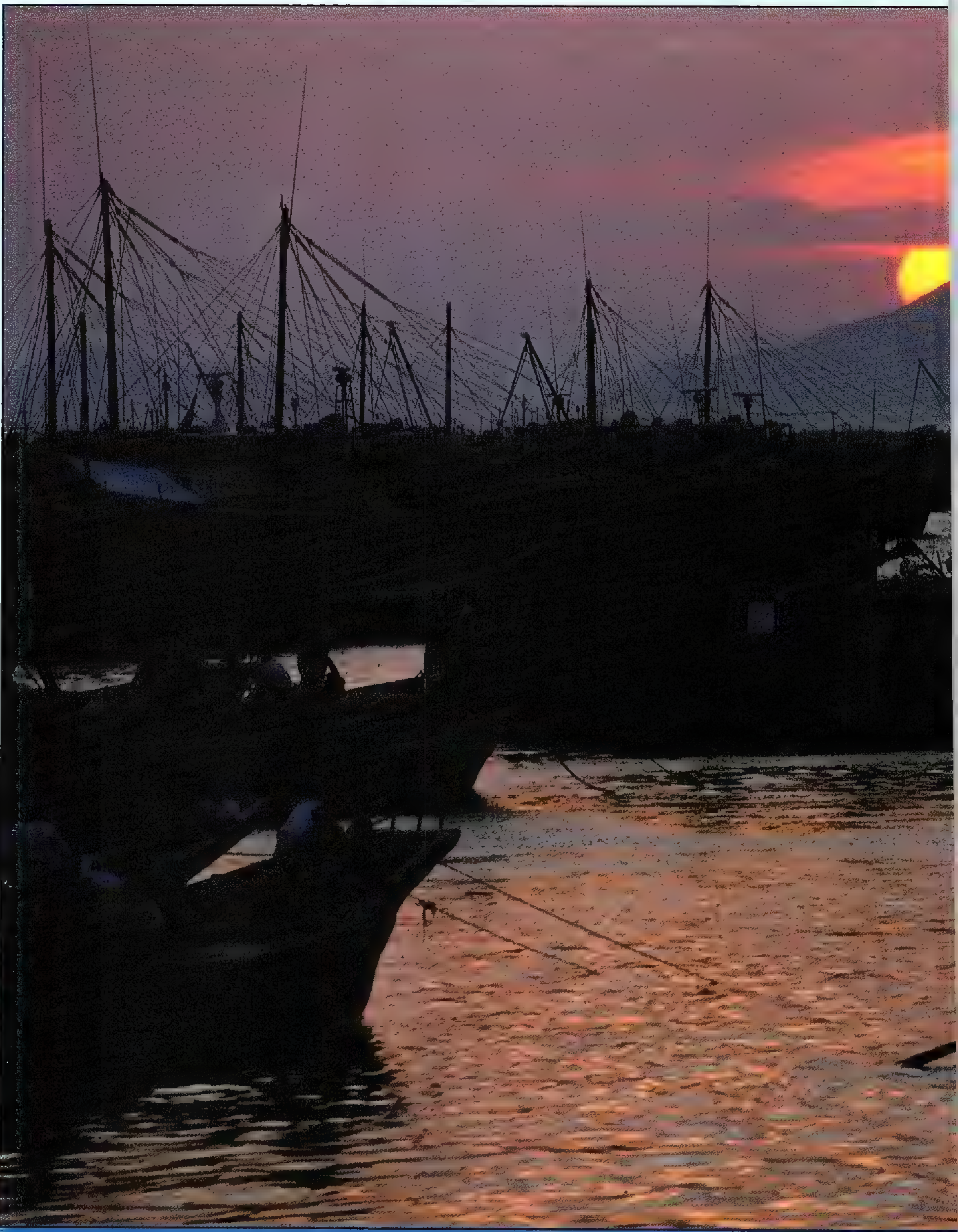
At the far end of the garden stands Taoyuan Temple built in the Song dynasty and still home to a number of monks. The main hall of the temple is now a teahouse and vegetarian restaurant which is open to the public. There are even a few rooms for rent for those travellers wishing to stay the night. And do not be put off by the fact that there is no running water. The purest crystal water is readily available from the Golden Brick Spring which runs nearby.

Although I chose to visit Wuyi in winter, each season offers yet another reason to travel to the lovely Wuyi Mountains.

Translated by Ren Jiazhen

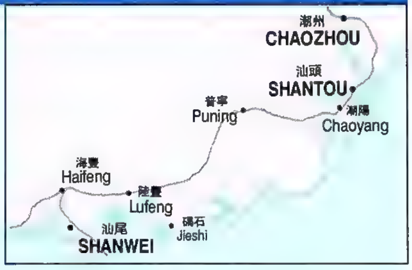
SOUTHERN CHINA

Guangdong's Eastern Seabo



rd

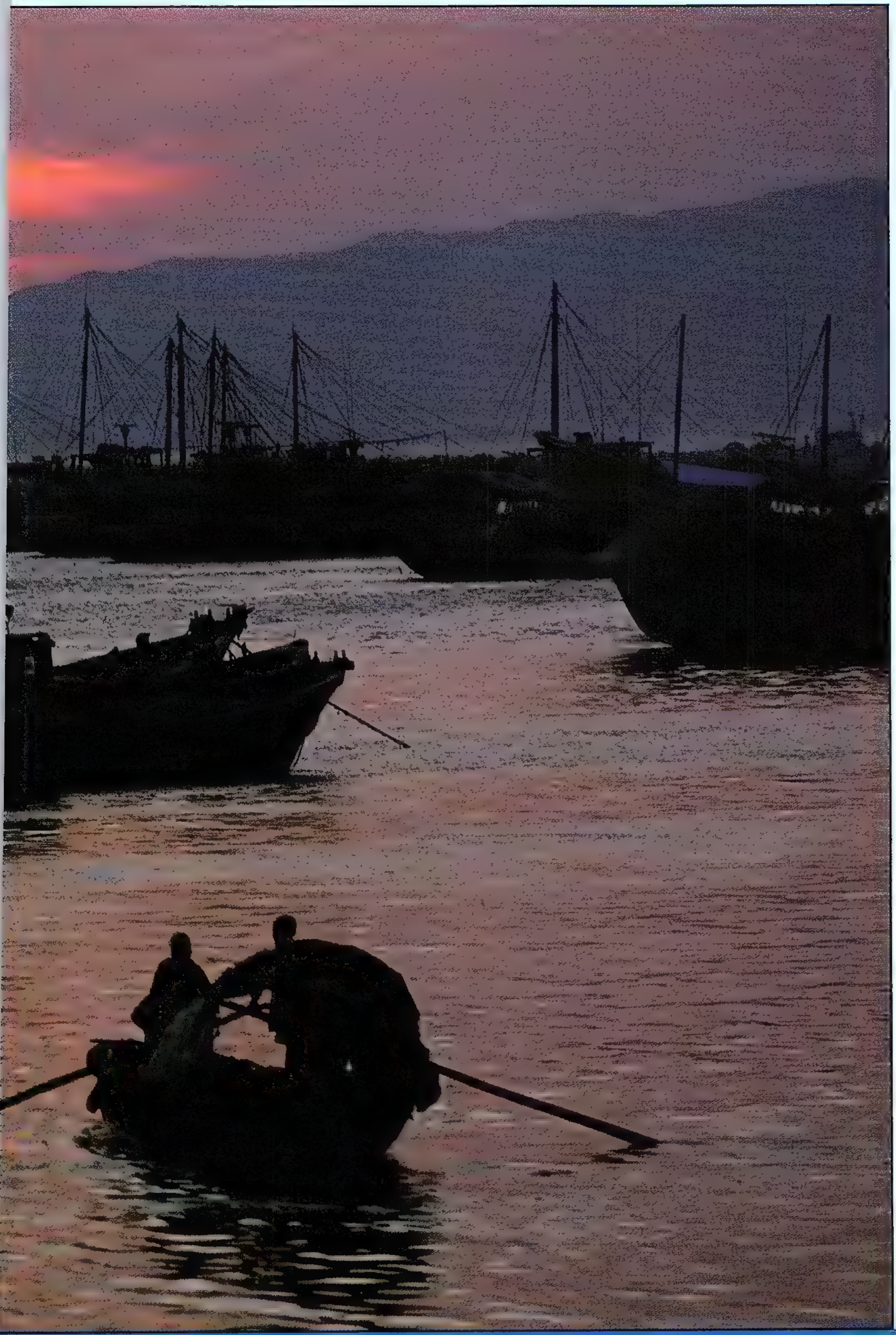
PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN



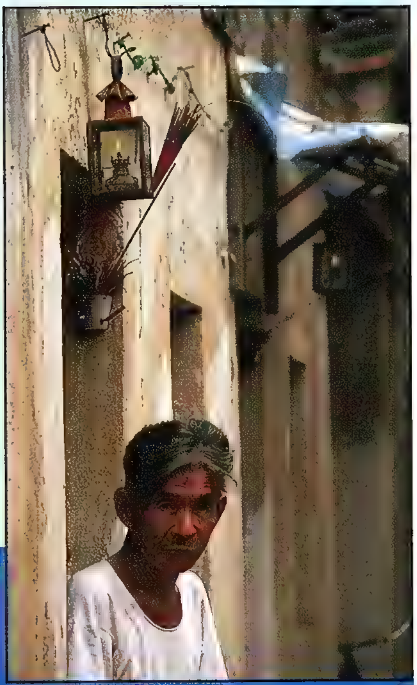
Travel by land or by sea from Hong Kong to the three towns of Shantou, Shanwei and Chaozhou along the eastern coast of Guangdong is extremely convenient. These are wonderful places for a three or five-day trip, each having its own special features. Shantou, the biggest city in eastern Guangdong, consists of an old urban centre and a modern special economic zone; Shanwei is also of historical interest as it is the place where Wen Tianxiang, the Right Prime Minister of the Song dynasty (960-1279), was captured by the enemy; and Chaozhou, closely associated with Han Yu, a Tang-dynasty philosopher and man of letters, rejoices in the elegance of antiquity.

Urbanized Fishing Harbour

When I woke up in the morning after the seven-hour voyage, I found myself in Shanwei Harbour. It looked the same as it had when I was there nine years ago, but the town itself had changed beyond all recognition. Formerly a small township under the jurisdiction of Haifeng County, Shanwei had, to my surprise, risen to the status of regional municipality in only seven years. In fact, the tables have been turned. Haifeng is now under the



The Shanwei Harbour filled with fishing junks at sunset



On the lintel of each front door is a 'deity's lamp'

While the older generations are pious worshippers (above), Shanwei's young people enjoy nightclubs (left) and Hong Kong fashions (below)

jurisdiction of Shanwei, a fishing village transformed into a city.

But, even now, Shanwei still has its large fishing harbour filled with sails, and the smells of fish and sea water were as strong as ever on the sea breeze. Everywhere I went, I found the life and mood of the fishermen much the same, simple and relatively carefree.

Many fishing boats are moored in the harbour. Every time the sky clears after a rain, the fishermen are sure to hoist their sails to dry in the sunshine. It is a magnificent sight when thousands of sails are hoisted in the harbour, and a scene seldom seen elsewhere. I missed this as the weather was not suitable for sail drying when I was there, but it is just as interesting to observe the life of the fishing families living on boats linked together like a waterborne village, or merely to walk round the fishermen's village on land.

Traditional Customs in Modern Life

These fishermen are pious worshippers of Mazu or Tianhou, (Ancestral Grandmother or Heavenly Empress, the Goddess of the Sea), and in every village there are several temples in her honour. People of the older generation pay their respects to Mazu and other deities every day without fail. When some very important change or event in their lives is imminent, they seek the possible outcome by divination. The

instruments they use for divination are two pieces of coconut wood in the shape of a crescent moon. They put them together and drop them on the floor. If one falls face up and the other face down, everything will be all right. If both pieces have their face up or down, it means things will go wrong. Whether in the fishing villages or in the city district, there is an oil lamp on the lintel of the front door of each house, said to be a deity's lamp that protects the residents.

But the lifestyle of the younger generation is entirely different. In Shanwei, I came across young men and women dressed from head to foot in the latest fashions from Hong Kong. Shanwei has long been known as a 'Mini Hong Kong'. People go easily and frequently to Hong Kong by boat to sell their products and to buy goods they want. The impact of proximity to Hong Kong has encouraged several thousand Shanwei people to marry Hong Kong residents in recent years.

I wandered along the main street and through the back lanes of Shanwei for a whole day and found the old district much like the villages and townships of rural Hong Kong. There are many shops selling odds and ends, boutiques selling clothes in the latest fashion, hairdressers, electronic amusement centres and well stocked video-tape rental shops with a membership system, just like in Hong Kong, giving discounts to members who pay a fee on a monthly or yearly basis.

Shanwei continues to hum with activity after nightfall. What surprised me was that there were quite a few nightclubs open until midnight; though meagrely decorated and not of a very high standard, the performances were quite bold, both in content and presentation.

Where Wen Tianxiang Was Captured

As an emerging city, Shanwei has few places of interest for tourists apart from the beach near Zhelang, where there is an attractive view. Haifeng, however, offers more because it was there that Wen Tianxiang (1236-1283) met with tragedy in his resistance to the invading forces of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368).

From Shanwei it is less than an hour's bus ride to Haicheng.

The Wupoling (Five-Slope Mountain) in Haicheng was where the loyal Song-dynasty official Wen Tianxiang was captured. I hired a motor bike (a popular local means of transport) upon my arrival in Haicheng and drove to the Wupoling in the northwestern part of town. There, inside a middle school campus, is a memorial pavilion to mark where Wen Tianxiang was captured by the enemy. The name of the pavilion, Fangfan, meaning 'meal time', is quite unusual and has a story behind it.

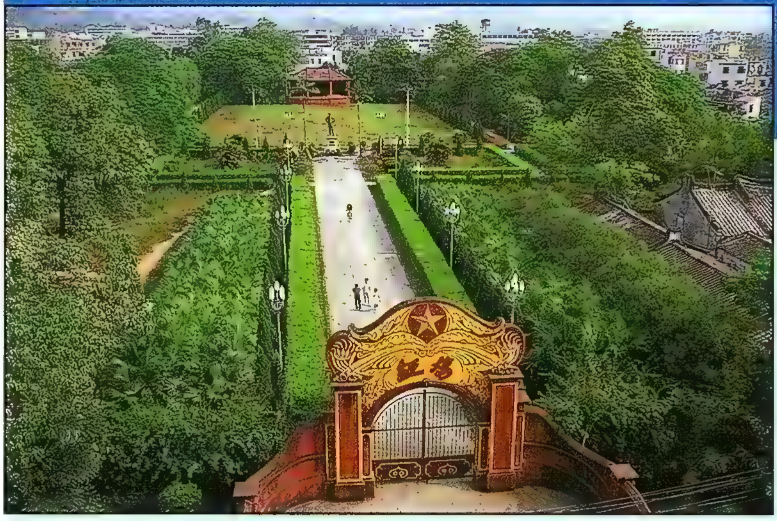
According to historical records, in 1278 during the Jingyan reign of the Southern Song dynasty, Wen Tianxiang (at that time the Right Prime Minister and military counsellor), beat a retreat with the troops under his command to Wupoling in Haifeng since his men were outnumbered by the Yuan army. When they got hungry, some of his soldiers lit a fire to cook their food. The Yuan soldiers, spotting the smoke, launched a surprise attack. The Song troops were caught unprepared and Wen was captured, taken to the Yuan capital (present-day Beijing) and executed.

Fangfan is built of red bricks and green tiles with a smaller pavilion inside. In this smaller pavilion stands a stone tablet carved with a portrait of Wen. His loyalty to the emperor and his expression of defiance at death have won people's respect. Below the pavilion is a stone tablet inscribed with the four big characters *Yi Fan Qian Qiu* — 'A meal worth remembering for thousands of years'.

I next drove my hired motorbike to the Hong Gong (Red Palace), formerly a shrine to Confucius built in the Kangding reign of the Song dynasty. This interesting building has a stone archway in the front and two halls in the rear, with delicately executed decorative carvings on the columns in the main hall. In the 1920s, during a large peasant uprising, this shrine of Confucius was the seat of the peasant government led by Peng Pai. The peasants renamed it Red Palace. On its eastern side is Red Square, so named because the square was surrounded by a red enclosure.

On an ancient theatre stage on Lufeng's Mount Xuanwu, musicians gather every day to play Chaozhou music

Haifeng's Red Square, the place for gatherings during the peasant uprising in the 1930's



Buddhism and Taoism Coexist

People usually refer to Haifeng and Lufeng jointly as Hailufeng. I found it difficult to see much difference between the two. While in Lufeng, I learned of a township called Jieshi, known as the 'Gold Coast' of eastern Guangdong, a wonderful place for tourists.

Jieshi is another big fishing harbour known for an ancient monastery, the YuanShan Monastery, on its outskirts and Guanyinling Beach.

Before I reached Jieshi, I could see the Yuanshan Pagoda and the colossal monastery on Mount Xuanwu in the distance. The Buddhist monastery, built in 1127 in the first year of the Jianyan reign of the Song dynasty, has ninety-nine halls and monks' cells, plus a large stage. Such a layout is quite out of the ordinary in eastern Guangdong.

I wandered in the labyrinth of halls and corridors for some time, trying to work out its layout, to compare it with the many monasteries I had visited before; then I discovered something rather strange.

In the Main Hall of Tathagate I noticed two gilt wooden statues set in the centre: Beiji Zhenwu (Lord of the Northern Regions) of the Southern Song dynasty and a Sakyamuni sculpted in the Ming dynasty. The odd thing to me was that, in this Buddhist monastery, the Taoist Zhenwu was enshrined in a place of greater honour than Buddha himself! When I asked about it, I was told that this place was actually founded by Taoists, and Zhenwu was said to be very responsive to people's religious beliefs. That was why, when the Buddhists came to the mountain, they allowed Buddhism and Taoism to co-exist and let Zhenwu and Sakyamuni both preside. They even honoured Taoism, which had come to the mountain earlier than they.

The local inhabitants believe that the deities of Mount Xuanwu are so responsive to people's prayers that fishermen living in eastern Guangdong are sure to come here on pilgrimage before they go to sea. Natives of Chaozhou returning from Southeast Asia also regard Mount Xuanwu as their Mecca, going there to burn joss sticks and candles. The busiest days for pilgrimages fall between the third and the fifteenth day of the first lunar month; at that time the whole of Jieshi is crowded with pilgrims from other parts of the country and abroad. Motor vehicles form a line several kilometres long on the highway.

From the beams of the main hall in the Yuanshan Monastery hang more than forty horizontal tablets with inscriptions by famous historical figures. Worthy of mention are those by Lin Zexu, a Qing-dynasty official in charge of banning opium trade; Liu Yongfu, a military leader of the Qing dynasty who first fought the French and later the Japanese; and the Qing emperor Kangxi. They speak volumes about the high status of the Yuanshan Monastery.

Good Bathing Beach

Jieshi is also known as the 'Gold Coast', due mainly to Jinxiang Beach at Guanyin Ridge. On the ridge itself stands the Shuiyue (Water and Moon) Palace where Guanyin (the Goddess of Mercy and the Chinese version of Avalokitesvara) is enshrined. However, it is Jinxiang Beach down below that is the major attraction.

This beach is formed around a large bay, covered with fine white sand. Huge rocks, upright or round, are buffeted by the foaming waves. Some of them are inscribed with characters — a view that reminded me of Tianya Haijiao (The Cape at the End of the Earth) in the south of Hainan Island.

I did not have time to have a dip in the sea, but I look forward to coming here again when a planned holiday village has been set up.

Impressive Modern Carvings

From Jieshi I went directly to Shantou, using the regular bus service.

Shantou is located on an alluvial peninsula where the Hanjiang and the Rongjiang converge and empty themselves into the sea. The area so teems with sharks, that it is also called Tuodao (Shark Island).

The largest city in eastern Guangdong, Shantou does not have a very long history. In 1717, it was the site of a wharf and barracks of Qing troops garrisoned in the

The Jinxiang Beach (below) and old fashioned fishing junks (bottom) at Lufeng

region. It was not opened up as a trading port until 1861. Shantou today comprises the old urban centre in the west and a newly developed special economic zone in the east.

Opposite Tuodao, that is, on the southern bank of the Rongjiang estuary, is the city's Dahao district which boasts a scenic spot known as Queshi.

I went there on a ferry which left from the Xidi Wharf in Shantou. Queshi is a pile of grotesque crags piled one upon another like toy bricks. When I landed and

approached the crags, I found these 'toy bricks' very large in size; in fact, Queshi means 'huge rocks'. Some of them were inscribed with big characters by well-known figures of modern times. However, it is the quality of the calligraphy that counts, not just the fact that the authors are well known, and this is calligraphic art at its best.

In the middle of Queshi are numerous stone caves, among them Monkey's Pit, seven storeys high, with protruding 'balconies' where visitors can enjoy the view.

Relaxing Mayu Island

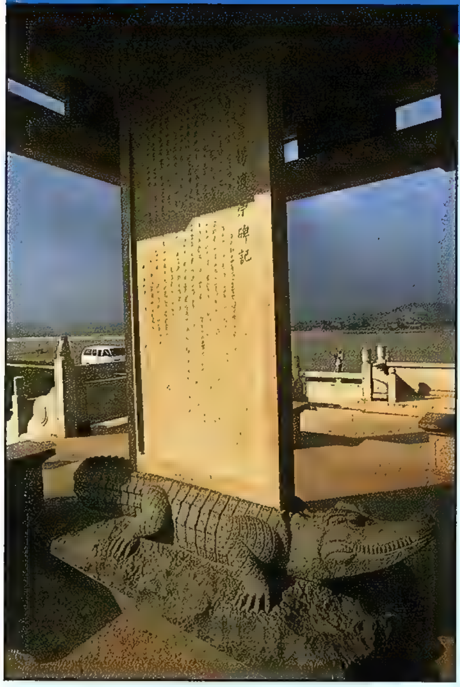
From Queshi I returned to Shantou in time to catch the pleasure boat for Mayu (Isle of Holy Mother).

The boat has two decks, the upper deck being a sort of deluxe cabin where tea is sometimes served. But as there were so many people on board, I was forced to stand near the helmsman all the way. The small and crowded room was no place for drinking tea!

It took us half an hour to reach the island where I followed the human stream. I found that most of my fellow passengers had come to pay their respects to Mazu and to Lord Guan (Guan Yu, a general of Shu in the period of the Three Kingdoms). Mayu not only has an attractive beach, good for bathing in summer, but also a Mazu Temple and the Shrine of Lord Guan, two small but delicately built edifices.

I stayed to explore them for a long time. I found the Chaozhou and Shantou art of inlaid porcelain on the ridge of the roof of Lord Guan's Shrine really splendid; porcelain shards in seven colours were fitted together to form vivid images of men fighting on horseback in the days of the Three Kingdoms, (220-280). The Mazu Temple, in addition to porcelain mosaics, has numerous wood and stone carvings. The stone carvings in relief at both sides of the gate leading to the temple, said to have been executed during the time of Emperor Guangxu (reign dates 1875-1908), are really marvellous to look at. They portray stories of filial piety, brotherhood and women's chastity. The images are simply drawn with rich expressions. These carvings are paint-

As night falls, the beachside food stalls on Mayu Island off Shantou are crowded with food lovers



In Chaozhou are this stone tablet in the Han Pavilion, built in memory of a subdued crocodile (above), a small and lovely village temple (below), and the Shrine of Han Yu with its floral-patterned eaves (right)

ed in light colours or marked by black outlines, making them more eye-catching than plain relief carvings. These are excellent example of folk art.

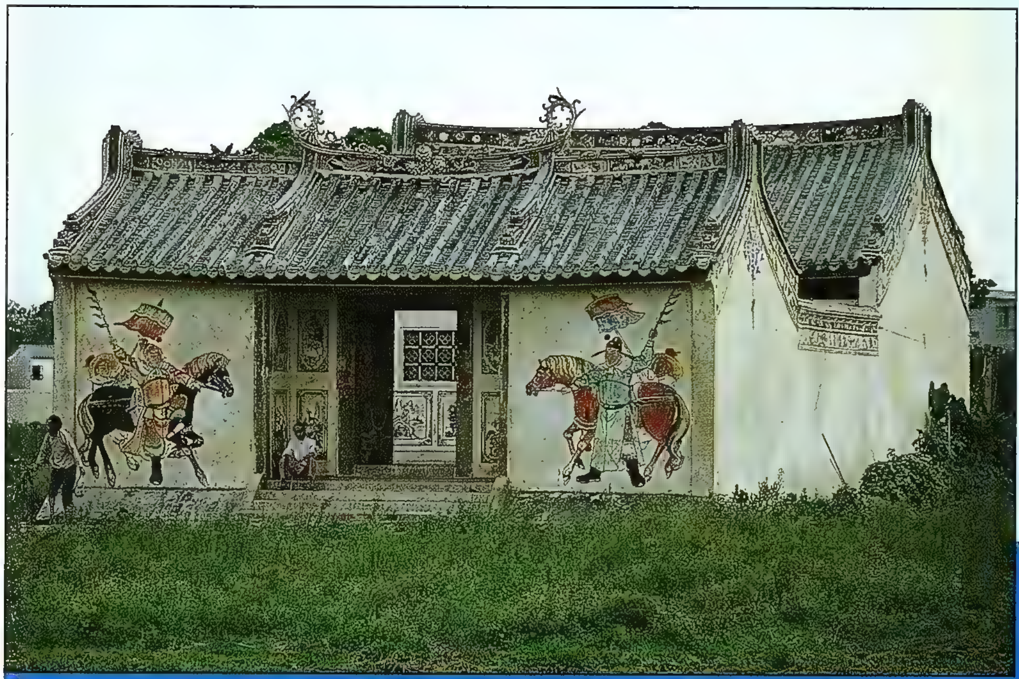
I stayed at this tiny temple so long that it was past sunset when I got to the beach, and the tide was rising. I decided to eat at a roadside food stall. I was very hungry and was happy to join the crowds enjoying seafood until it was time to catch the last boat back to Shantou.

Han Yu and Chaozhou

It is about an hour by bus from Shantou to Chaozhou. Despite the fact that Shantou has in recent years developed into the largest city in this region, people still regard Chaozhou as representative of the Chaozhou and Shantou culture. Chaozhou people living overseas are still proud to state their origin as Chaozhou (often rendered as Chiu Chow). This town has a history of over 2,000 years. After Zhao Tuo, the king of Nanyue, pledged allegiance to the Han court, the city was made an administrative unit on the level of a county. But its most prosperous years did not begin until 819, the fourteenth year of the reign of Yuanhe in the Tang dynasty, when the great man of letters Han Yu (768-824) came to live here. Many places of historical interest are related to him.

The first thing I did of course was to visit the shrine of Han Yu. Located east of Xiangzi Bridge at the western foot of Bijia Hill, it has an imposing layout with various structures built level by level from bottom to top. The shrine has three compounds. A tablet bearing the words 'The Shrine of Han Wengong' at the front gate and another one bearing the words 'Pavilion of Shilang' (Han was at one time a *shilang* or department head of the Ministry of Punishments) at the rear are clearly visible. The entire shrine is tucked away among luxuriant foliage, with the elegant roof ridge towering above.

On entering the main gates fifty-three steps up, I saw row upon row of horizontally inscribed boards hung on the beam of the first hall eulogizing Han's meritorious deeds. One of them, which reads 'Thrice Opening Up the Southern Clouds' impressed me deeply. Han visited Guangdong Province three times. The first time was when his elder brother was demoted to magistrate of Yangshan County, and he



came to Guangdong with him; the second time was when he himself was demoted to magistrate of Yangshan; and the third time was when he was demoted to be governor of Chaozhou. He had offended Emperor Xianzong by asking him not to hold the ceremony bringing Buddha's remains to the capital.

While Han was in Guangdong, he had a tremendous effect on cultural development in Guangdong and Guangxi, although he governed Chaozhou for only eight months. Respect for Han Yu can be judged by the inscription on a tablet in the main hall of the shrine – 'His meritorious deeds are not less than those of King Yu', and another on the wall of a terrace in the third hall hails him as 'The great teacher of this dynasty'.

Many places are named after Han Yu, such as Hanshan Hill (otherwise known as Bijie Hill) on which his shrine was erected, the River Hanjiang which runs through Chaozhou, and the Han Pavilion in the northern part of the city. The latter, the Han Pavilion, is built on a dyke high above ground, facing the broad river. Inside there is a stone tablet inscribed with Han Yu's essay entitled *Funeral Oration to the Crocodile*. The tablet is placed on the back of a huge stone crocodile. It lifts its head to show that it was not reconciled to be subdued in this way but allowed it only because there was no alternative. In the Tang dynasty, this river was named the Devil's Stream since a crocodile caused a lot of trouble to the local inhabitants. It was Han who led the people in getting rid of this scourge.

There are many other places of historical interest in Chaozhou, such as the famous Kaiyuan Monastery built in the Tang dynasty, the ancient Xiangzi Bridge constructed in the Song dynasty, the city wall, the Dongmen (East Gate) Tower – the only gate-tower extant – the cliffside inscriptions carved on Mount Hulu, and many age-old temples. Though many of them have undergone changes, they still give a sense of historic Chaozhou, an ancient city with an ancient culture.

Translated by Ren Jiazhen

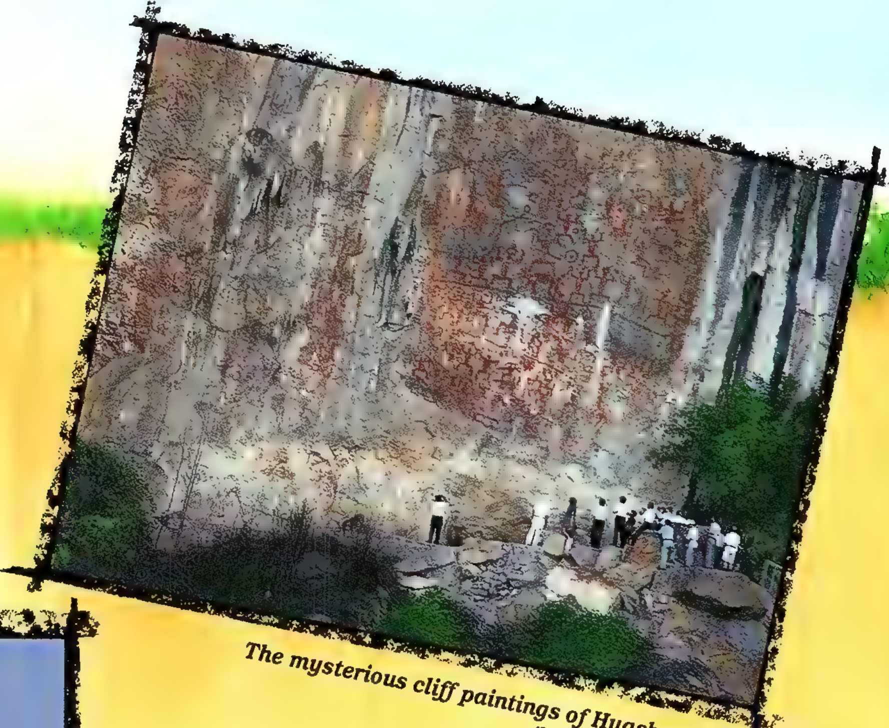
SOUTHERN CHINA

Exploring the Zuojiang River

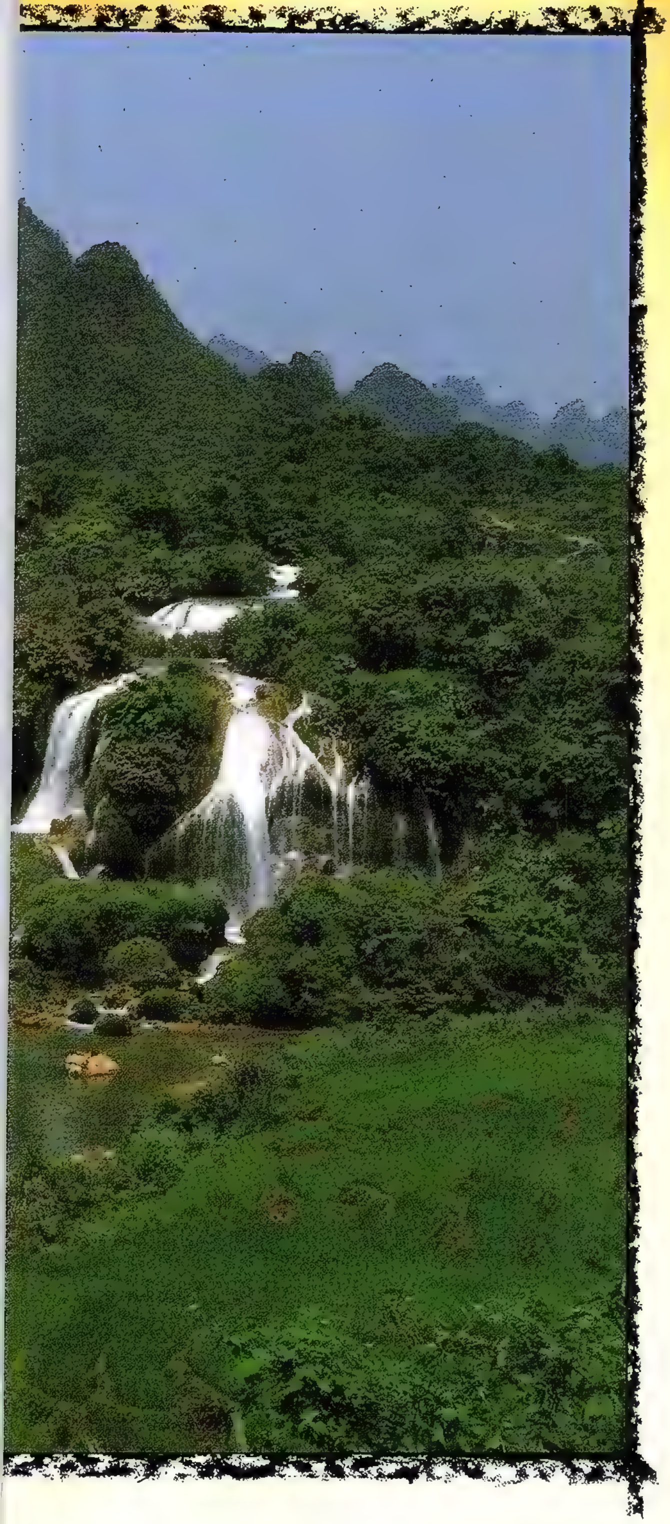
ARTICLE B

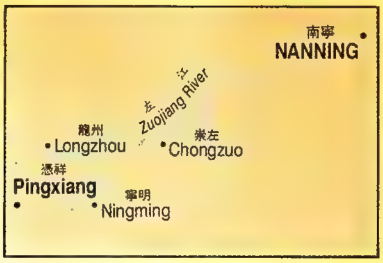
The magnificent Detian Waterfall on the Sino-Vietnamese border (by An Ge)

GE



The mysterious cliff paintings of Huashan Cliff (by Deng Chaoxing)





The 470-metre-long Zuojiang River, one of the most winding in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, meanders through the sparsely populated area near China's border with Vietnam. The river winds its way through high jagged mountains and dense forest. This is where the three-level Detian Waterfall descends, and it is also the home of the Longyao market at Pingxiang where Vietnamese cross the border to trade for goods. It is in this great river valley that the ancestors of today's Zhuang people left their mark and their as yet undeciphered story on the face of Huashan Cliff.

The Huashan Cliff Paintings

One of the most fantastic and worthwhile destinations for a traveller in the Zuojiang River region is Huashan Cliff to see the cliffside paintings which anthropologists believe are over 2,000 years old.

The first leg of the trip from Nanning, Guangxi's capital city, to Ningming was a three-hour coach trip, and from there I boarded the boat for the downriver sail to the Huashan Cliff. The Mingjiang River, one of the Zuojiang's many tributaries, is hemmed in on both sides by steep, rocky hills. This area is so thinly populated that in two hours on the river we saw no more than ten other boats.

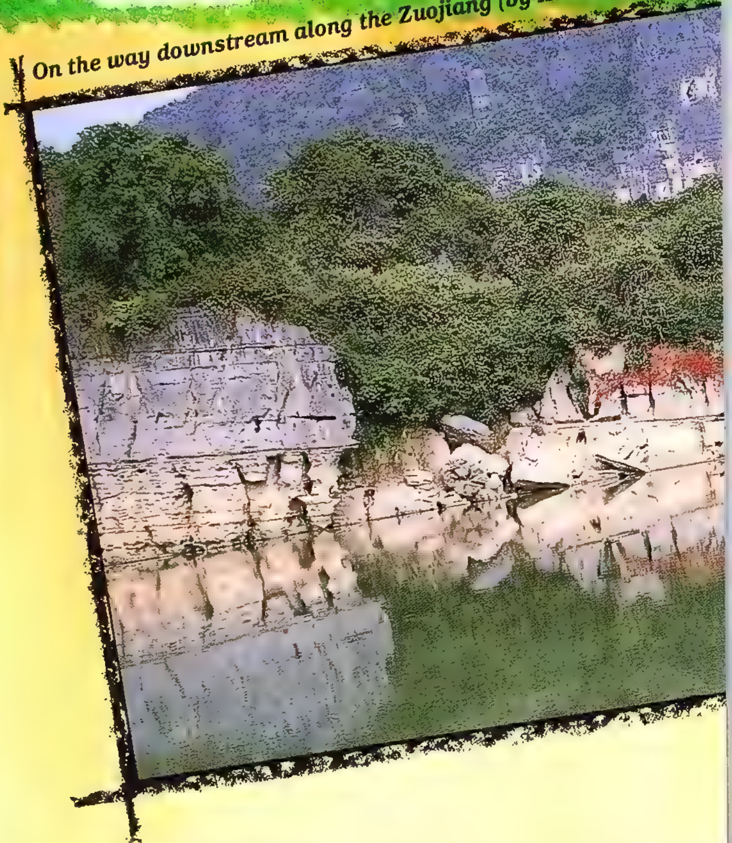
I left the boat at a place that the Zhuang people call 'Balai' or 'Flowery Mountain', and it is here that they and we can still see the pictographic representations of their ancestors on a cliff 290 metres across and 250 metres high.

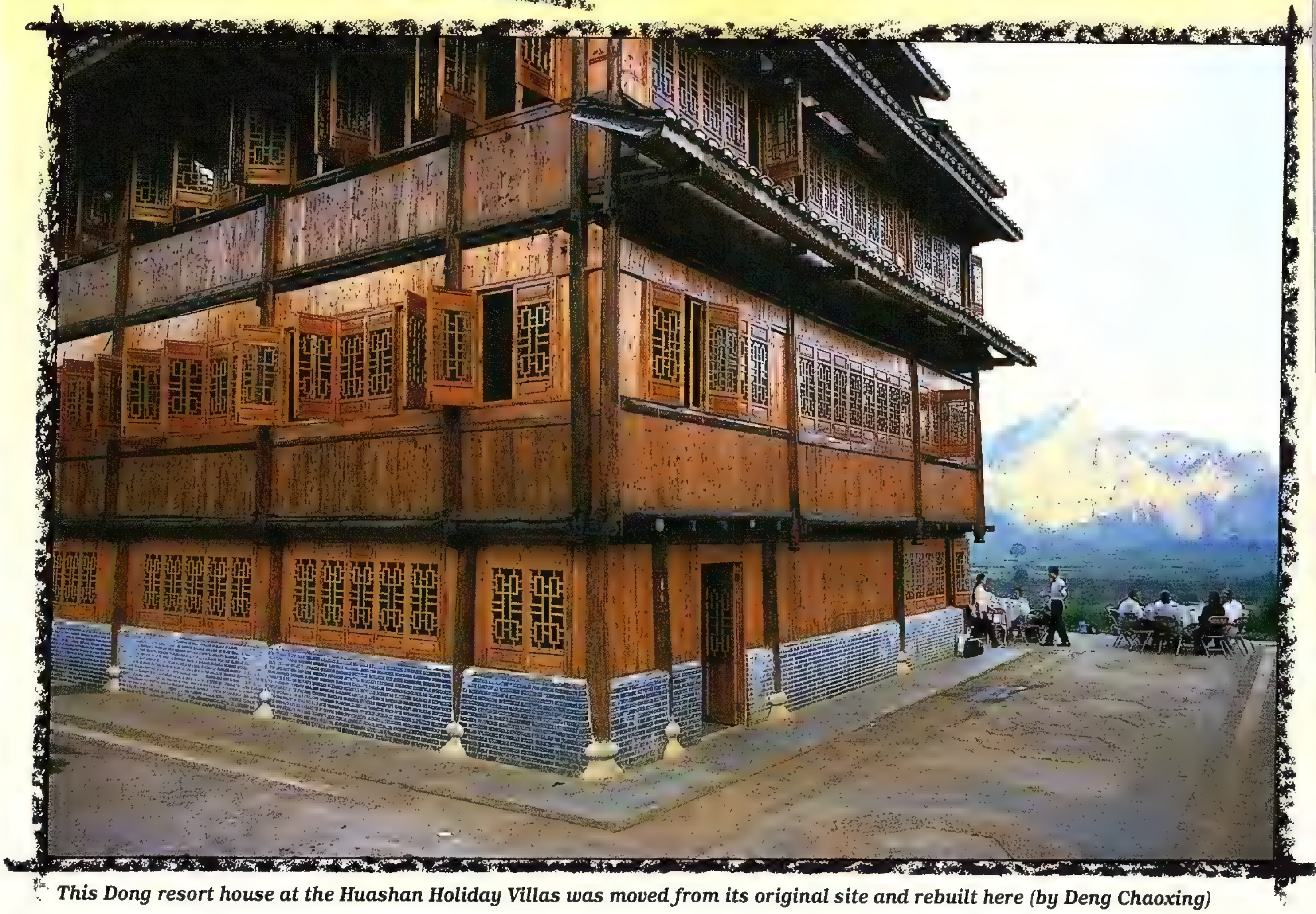
The figures were painted in red, and, due to a chemical reaction with the carbonate of the base material, the colour is as bright as if the figures were only recently created.

The figures themselves, all 1,300 of them, are engaged in a variety of activities: dancing, riding, and leaping. They hold in their hands many everyday articles which provide some clues as to who these people were and how they lived.

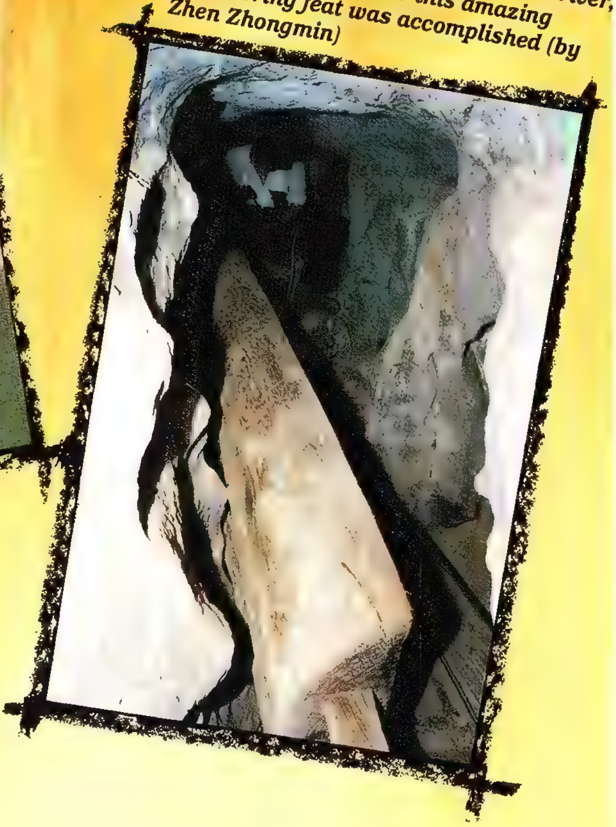
The tilting Guilong Tower rises out of the river in Chongzuo (by An Ge)

On the way downstream along the Zuojiang (by Xu Xinyao)





This Dong resort house at the Huashan Holiday Villas was moved from its original site and rebuilt here (by Deng Chaoxing)



Coffins like this one were placed in crevices high on the cliffs above the river, but no one knows how this amazing engineering feat was accomplished (by Zhen Zhongmin)

Apart from their appeal to scholars and others interested in antiquity, these cliff paintings have served as inspiration to the Song and Dance Troupe of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region which has based one of its dance numbers on the stylized figures that are painted on the cliff.

After enjoying the beauty and mystery of the cliff paintings, I boarded the boat again and sailed back, this time to the newly-built Huashan Holiday Villas.

The villas are actually two Zhuang style houses and one fir-wood house typical of the Dong people who also inhabit the region. This particular Dong house was built in the 1940's in what is now the Sanjiang Dong Autonomous Region. It was recently sold, disassembled and rebuilt at the villas.

The Dongs are famous for their wooden structures which include bell towers (nearly every Dong town has one) and covered bridges. These wooden structures, as well as their houses, are built without a single nail. The tile roofs are pagoda-like in shape, adding colour to the house. The dark wooden walls are beautifully patterned by the intricately carved wooden shutters that punctuate each wall.

Early the next morning we set out on a very different kind of adventure. From the villas, we walked to the Longrui Nature Reserve, home to the endangered White Leaf monkey. At the reserve there are only about 400 of these beautiful creatures and they are under state protection to keep them from complete extinction.

A local friend led me through the reserve in search of the elusive White Leaf. We were both getting discouraged when I finally spotted a male with its white head, neck and tail. Around him were his harem for whose safety he is responsible. The male shook the tree branches as a warning to the females of our presence. The family took off, but at least we had been rewarded with the sight of these elusive and vanishing animals.

The Tilting Guilong Tower

The next stop for me was the town of Chongzuo, an ancient town and site of the Guilong (Returning Dragon) Tower. Getting here proved more difficult than I had expected. The river between Shangjin and Xiangshui, where I left the boat for a motor coach, was especially shallow and filled with submerged rocks. We were guided along by one boatman at the back handling the tiller and another at the front feeling his way with a punt pole.

From Xiangshui, I rode in rather more modern fashion to Chongzuo and the Guilong Tower. This stone structure, built in 1621 during the Ming dynasty, stands on a solid rock that rises, midstream, out of the river. Everything about the tower, its old stones and its rock foundation, suggest solidity and strength. The tower, however, stands at a sharp tilt much like the Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy and is as much of a visual surprise as its European counterpart.

From Chongzuo, our bus spiralled up and down the mountains, bringing us at last to the town of Shuolong, gateway

These Vietnamese have just left the market at Longyao and are heading home with their purchases (by An Ge)

to the Detian (Heavenly Benevolence) Waterfall. The horseshoe-shaped waterfall sits in the curve of intensely green crags, their sharp peaks a counterpoint to the rounder shape of the fall. Here the Guichun River hurls itself through the three-tiered cascade, finally coming to rest in a huge but quiet pool at the bottom.

I stayed a while at Detian, a bit overwhelmed by the force and noise of the water, and then set off for Xiaolian, another small country town of historical interest.

The town is actually known as Xiaolian Fortress and was built in 1885 by Su Yuanchun, provincial commander of Guangxi. Su's fortress consists of three separate forts, still standing and still looking like a grey dragon winding through the rolling hills.

From the top of Mount Jiangshan, I could see the blockhouses with their barracks and ammunition depots. Although the 130 long-range cannon are gone, one can still feel the power of this imposing old fortress.

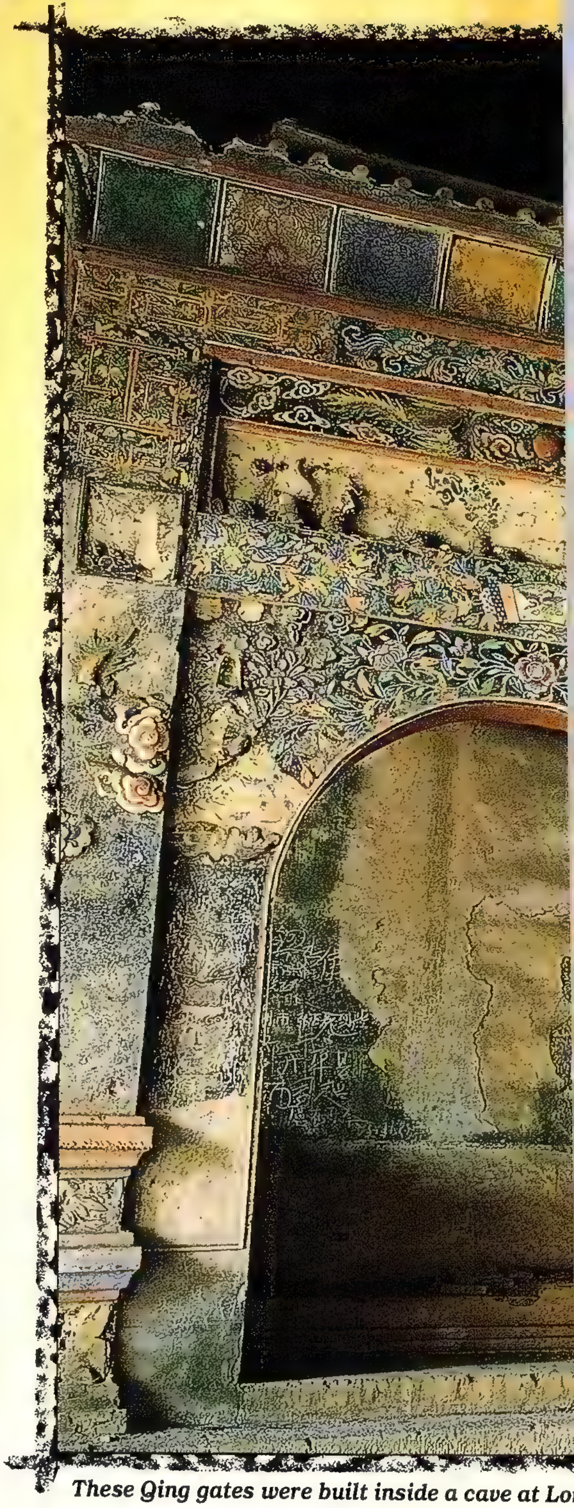
Border Market in Longyao

I descended the fortress peak and went to Pingxiang, where I caught a coach to Longyao, a frontier city on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Youyiguan, which sits in a valley to the left of Mount Jinji (Golden Rooster) used to take rail travellers from China to Vietnam, but the line has been closed for years and the tracks are nearly hidden by the dense weeds which have grown up around them.

In sharp contrast is the other side of the valley, site of Longyao and its busy frontier market. Signs written in both Vietnamese and Chinese can be seen in this newly-built, one-kilometre long market. Business was booming while I was there, but somewhat differently from most rural markets in China. In Longyao's market there was no bargaining over prices because the variety of goods is limited and the price that buyers pay for them has been accepted through long-time practice.

Longyao signalled the end of my exploration of the Zuojiang River area which is diverse, scenic, and historic and which should attract many more travellers in the future.

Translated by Chen Jiaji



These Qing gates were built inside a cave at Lo

A fine piece of furniture at the Longyao market has drawn a lot of interest but no buyer as yet (by An Ge)

hou when it was used as military headquarters (by Ou Yongcheng)

If jade is not cut and polished, it cannot become something valuable.

玉不琢 ....

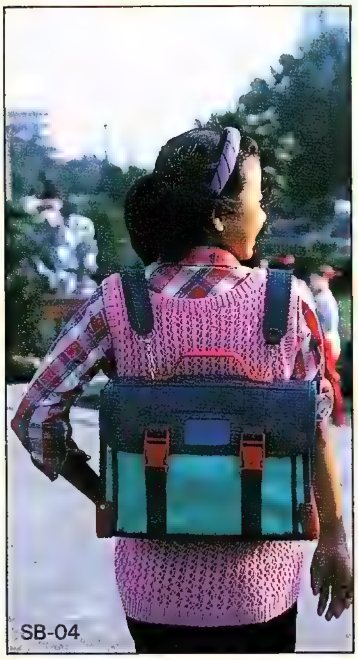
Beijing Arts & Crafts Imp. & Exp. Corp.

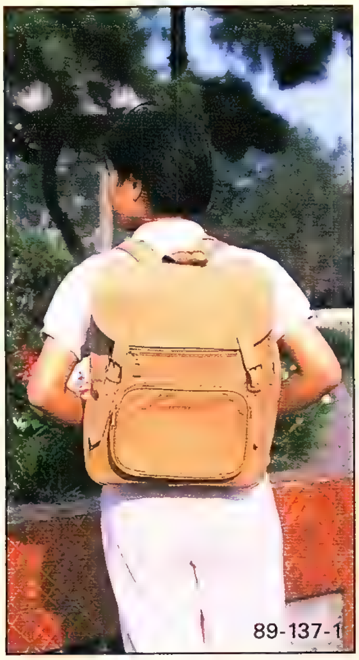
Established in 1950, Beijing Arts & Crafts Imp. & Exp. Corporation was the first specialized foreign trading company to be set up after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The cloisonné, carved lacquerware, jade carvings and reproduction antiques exported by our company have a world-wide reputation.

Main export items include jade carvings, carved mini-landscapes, glassware, lacquerware, cloisonné, hardwood and steel furniture, artistic tapestries, traditional Chinese paintings, reproduction antiques and porcelain, 'palace' lanterns, toys, etc.

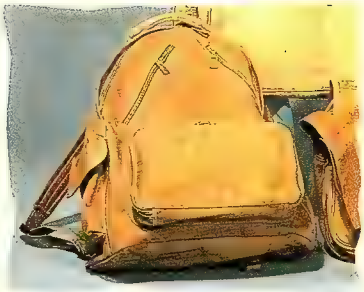
BEIJING ARTS & CRAFTS IMP. & EXP. CORPORATION
General Manager: Mr. Cui Jinglin
Bldg. No. 10 Jianguomenwai Street, Beijing, China
Post Code: 100022 Tel: 500. 2488 Fax: 500. 1284
Cable: 0482 BEIJING

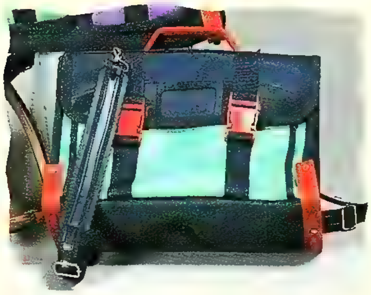
LEATHER
PRODUCTS

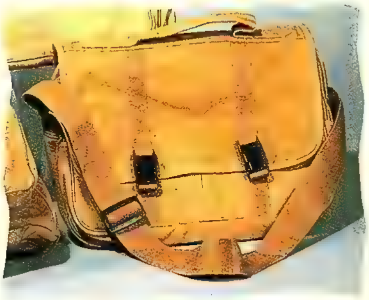

SB-04

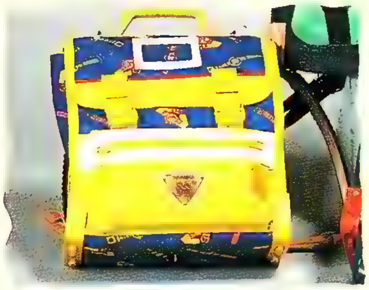

89-137-1

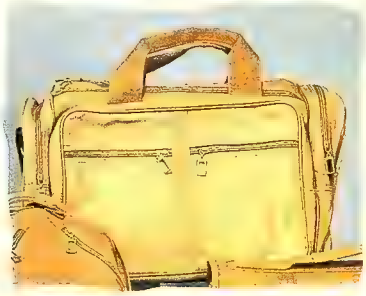
JIANGXI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.
Address: Foreign Trade Bldg., Nanchang, China Cable: 7177 NANCHANG
Tel: 212545 Fax: (0791) 223817 Telex: 95048 JXLIE CN Postcode: 330002

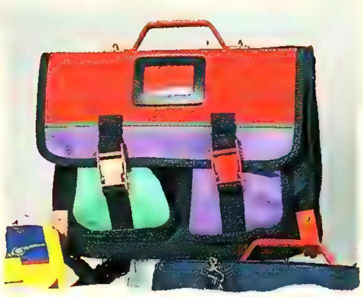

D-305


SB-03


89-136-1


SB-02


89-134-1


SB-01

Bamboo Hanging Fans from Guangdong

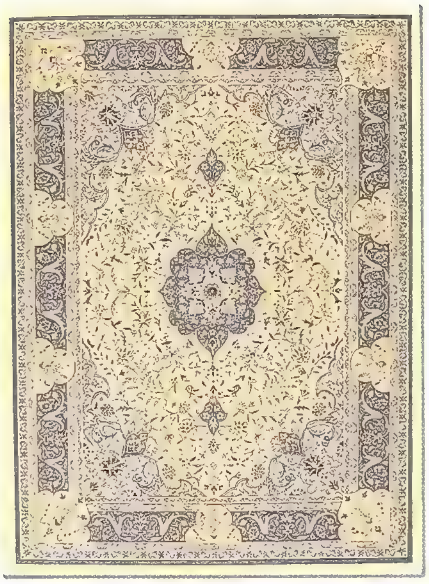
GUANGDONG NATIVE PRODUCE
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION (GROUP)

Address: 108 Jiang Nan Road, Central, Guangzhou, China
Telex: 441010 KTNB CN, 44372 KTNB CN
Cable: "PROCANTON" GUANGZHOU
Tel: 411461 Fax: (020) 412561

More than 400 varieties are available.
Catalogues sent on request

Your best choice for wall decoration and as a souvenir or gift

ART UNDERNEATH THE FEET



Guangdong Province's Bai Yun Chinese carpets are exquisitely made with careful workmanship to ensure carpets and rugs that are strong and supple. Created using new designs and vibrant colours, these rugs present the unique artistic style of southern China. Bai Yun carpets have drawn praise from all over the world.

Guangdong, located in the Pearl River Delta, enjoys a warm and comfortable climate which encourages the development of handicrafts under favourable conditions. The designs woven into Guangdong carpets, are mainly traditional national styles, but now more modern designs and colours are also seen. Bai Yun carpets are progressing, not only creatively, but in terms of improved manufacturing technology as well.

Guangdong Bai Yun carpets are marketed by China National Native Produce Animal By-Products Imp. & Exp. Corporation, Guangdong Animal By-Products Branch.

Some designs appear here for your reference when you place an order.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS:

Super hand-knotted woollen carpets, 120 line silk rugs, high-density silk rugs with Persian design, silk and wool inter-woven rugs, washed latex woollen rugs, unwashed woollen and acrylic rugs with latex backing, cotton rag rugs, sisal carpeting, machine-tufted carpets and Wiltons.

Guangdong Animal By-Products Import & Export Corporation

48 South Street, Shamian, Guangzhou, China Tel: 886018 Telex: 44373 KABB CN Fax: 862442
Post Code: 510130 Cable: "BYPRODUCTS" GUANGZHOU CHINA 3964

《神農本草》「一木部」「一茗、茗茶，味甘苦，微寒無毒，主瘻瘡，利小便，去痰渴熱，令人少睡，秋採之苦，主下食消食。」《本草

茶

綱目》之集部曰：「一茗茶一名荼，一名選，一名遊冬，生於益州之川谷，山陵，及道路旁，凌冬不死，三月三日，採而乾之。」

浙江省茶葉進出口分公司經營茶葉品種眾多，有珠茶、眉茶、龍井茶、花茶和紅茶等多種傳統名茶，歡迎各界惠顧。

China National Native Produce & Animal By-Products Import & Export Corporation, Zhejiang Tea Branch, deals in all kinds of tea including Gunpowder, Chunmee, Longjing Green Tea, Flower Scented Tea and Black Tea. We can furnish many famous traditional teas for your choice. Your orders are most appreciated.

CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION ZHEJIANG TEA BRANCH

Address: Wei Min Road, Hangzhou, China
Tel: 25610 Cable: NATIONTEA HANGZHOU
Telex: 35011 TEAHZ CN Fax: 0571–775320

中國土產畜產進出口公司浙江省茶葉分公司
地址：中國杭州惠民街 電話：25610
電掛："NATIONTEA HANGZHOU"
電傳：35011 TEAHZ CH 傳真：0571–775320

JIANGXI SILK

BUSINESS SCOPE

A. RAW SILK
- White Steam Filature
- Silk Wadding
- Silk Oblong
- Cut Cocoon
- Waste Cocoon

B. SILK FABRICS

(1) PURE SILK PIECE GOODS
- 11207 Habotai
- 11209 Habotai
- 11205 Habotai
- 11102 Paj
- 12103 Crepe de Chine
- 14101 Plain Crepe Satin
- 14654 Plain Crepe Satin

(2) MIXED PURE SILK PIECE GOODS
- Silk Wadding Hua Da Suiting
- Plain Satin
- Tapestry Satin

(3) RAYON PIECE GOODS
- 53103 Rayon Tapestry Satin
- 53205 Rayon Suzhou (Soochow) Brocade
- 5326 Rayon Suzhou (Soochow) Brocade
- 53215 Rayon Suzhou (Soochow) Brocade
- 54359 Rayon Flower Satin
- 51804 Rayon Lining
- 51115 Rayon Twill
- 51604 Rayon Semi-Charmeuse
- 05 Rayon Twill

(4) MIXED PIECE GOODS OF RAYON/ SPUN RAYON
- 66707 Fuchun Rayon Taffeta
- 66716 Fuchun Rayon Brocade

C. SILK GARMENTS

經營範圍

A．桑絲類
- 白廠絲
- 桑削口繭
- 桑絲綿
- 桑廢絲
- 桑絲綿片

B．綢緞類

(1) 眞絲綢
- 11207電力紡
- 11209電力紡
- 05電力紡
- 11102洋紡
- 12103雙縐
- 14101素縐緞
- 14654素縐緞

(2) 眞絲交織綢
- 絲綿華達呢
- 素軟緞
- 交織錦緞

(3) 人絲綢
- 53103織錦緞
- 53205風景古香緞
- 5326三色古香緞
- 53215花卉古香緞
- 54359金玉緞
- 51804光緞羽紗
- 51115斜紋綢
- 51604采芝綾
- 05斜紋綢

(4) 人絲人棉綢
- 66707富春紡
- 66716花富紡

C．絲綢服裝

CHINA NATIONAL SILK IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.,
JIANGXI BRANCH
Foreign Trade Building, 36 Zhan Qian Road,
Nanchang, Jiangxi, China
Tel: 223546 Cable: 4820 NANCHANG
Telex: 95019 JXFTB CN Fax: (791) 225234

中國絲綢進出口公司
江西省分公司
中國南昌市站前路36號外貿大樓
電話：223546 電掛：4820南昌
電傳：95019 JXFTB CN
傳眞：(791)225234

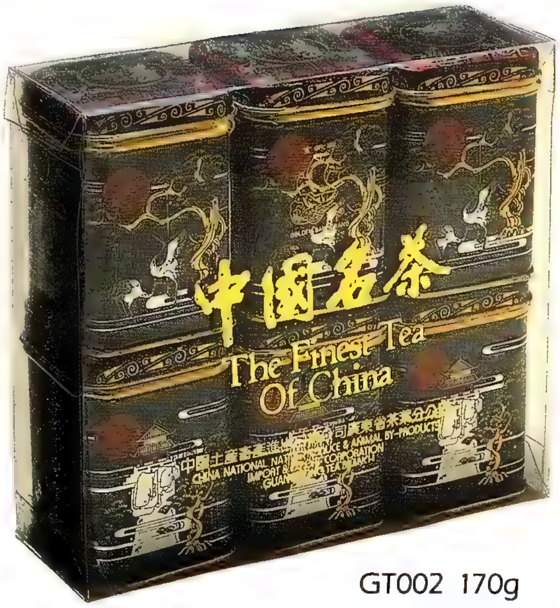
江 西 絲 綢

We handle garments made from cotton, linen, polyester-wool and linen-cotton blends, chemical fabrics, artificial leather and other blended materials. Exports include jackets, shirt, suits, jeans, waistcoats, overalls, wind breakers, pyjamas, embroidered nightgowns, skirts of all kinds, culottes, leisures, school uniforms, hats, etc. Of all varieties and specifications, our meticulously tailored garments sell well in Japan, the United States, Canada, Middle East, Central and South America, Europe, Hong Kong and Macau.

We also undertake processing with supplied materials. Orders are welcome.

遼寧省紡織品進出口公司
LIAONING TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

3 YIMIN STREET, ZHONGSHAN DISTRICT, DALIAN, LIAONING, CHINA
TEL: 235005 CABLE: 2718 OR "CHINATEX" DALIAN
TELEX: 86154 LDTEX CN FAX: 0411-807587



GT002 170g

Recommending to you
the most suitable gift

Guangdong teas in tins

CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION GUANGDONG TEA BRANCH
17-19 Sha-Ji-Dong Yue, Liu Erh San Road, Guangzhou, China
Tel: 884537 887848 Cable: "NATIONTEA" GUANGZHOU
Fax: 861524 Telex: 44420 GDTEA CN Post Code: 510113

CHINA ARTEX SHENZHEN COMPANY

Under the direct leadership of the China Artex (Holdings) Corporation, the Shenzhen Company is the only trading company appointed by the state to exclusively manage the export of drawnwork and embroidery in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. The business covers import and export of decorative drawnwork of various kinds, drawnwork clothing and other woven and knitted garments of silk, cotton/ramie blend, acrylic and so on, and also raw or auxiliary materials such as linen cloth or yarn. It has established an Art Textile Union including a textile mill, embroidery and garment factories, and a sample making centre. With 15 factories all over China, the company possesses abundant resources bases. It has set up 4 business departments which have already established relations with many overseas companies. The Agency Department has been set up particularly to deal in the agency business for domestic trading companies outside the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Please contact us.

TEL: 255326 General Manager, 255329 Vice-General Manager, 250445 General Affairs Office, 250442 Business Department One, 255331 Business Department Two, 255323 Business Department Three, 255330 Business Department Four, 532095 Agency Department, 255324 Accounting Department, 255325 Bills & Transportation Department.

CHINA ARTEX SHENZHEN COMPANY

ADD: 43RD FLOOR, INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE, SHENZHEN, P.R. CHINA TEL: 255325
TELEX: 420530 CAHSC CN CABLE: ARTEX SHENZHEN 2971 FAX: 255327

DRAWNWORK
& EMBROIDERY

GUANGDONG ARTEX
廣　東　抽　紗

Guangdong Artex Company exports hundreds of commodities with a special emphasis on drawnwork and embroidery.

We export various kinds of hand-made and machine-made embroideries, indoor printed and sewing decorations, garments and accessories, linens, caps and gloves and even luggage.

Guangdong Artex Company also imports raw materials and auxiliary materials, packing materials and other equipment and technology that we need for our manufacturing side.

Our company has a long history in international business. We warmly welcome traders from at home and abroad for talks on import and export of finished products. We also welcome an opportunity to discuss having us produce your products with materials and parts which you provide. Guandong Artex Company also invites discussion on compensation trading.

CHINA ARTEX (HOLDINGS) CORPORATION GUANGDONG COMPANY
119 (2nd Building), Liuhua Road, Guangzhou, China Tel: 671353 or 662976 Fax: 671340
Cable: GDARTEX or 8725 Guangzhou Telex: 44637 GDATX CN Post Code: 510010

FUJI-RDP
FUJICHROME-RDP
FUJI-RDP
11
10б

Looking for photos on China?
Let us make your search easier!

Our Photo Library holds thousands of negatives and slides on China on file. Scenic shots, tourist attractions, natural wonders, ancient buildings and relics, open coastal cities, minority peoples, aspects of contemporary life, traditional culture, arts and crafts.... You name it — we probably have it!
Please contact us for details of our photo loan service.

HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS (Photo Loan Dept.)
17/F V Heun Bldg., 138 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong Tel: 5411331 Fax: 8541721 Telex: 82225 HKCTP HK

Enter The Year Of The Goat With China Tourism And Receive A Set Of Our New BINDINGS Completely **FREE!**

Your New Year Gift:
This superb binding to keep your magazines "fresh and handy" is yours FREE with a subscription.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

EDITIONS			CHINESE EDITION		ENGLISH & FRENCH EDITIONS	
PERIOD			12 issues	24 issues	12 issues	24 issues
HONG KONG			HK$190	HK$350	HK$250	HK$450
CHINA / MACAU			HK$220	HK$400	HK$280	HK$500
OTHERS	surface with registered mail	US$	55	102	62	114
		£	43	82	54	97
		FF	330	630	390	730
	AIR MAIL	US$	70	130	77	143
		£	50	95	60	110
		FF	410	760	460	860

*Including registration surcharge: US$11 (£7, FF70) for 1 year, US$22 (£14, FF140) for 2 years.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

☑ **YES! Send this nice binding and enter a subscription for:**

☐ Myself
☐ English edition
☐ French edition
☐ Chinese edition

☐ A friend *(He or she will be informed of your gift)*
☐ 1 year (12 issues)
☐ 2 years (24 issues)

☐ by Air Mail
☐ Surface & Registered
☐ Surface

Starting from issue N°______month______1991

My Name______________________________

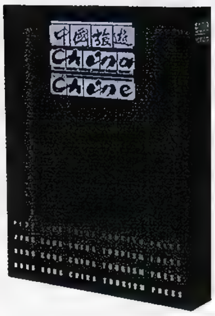
Address______________________________

My Friend's Name______________________________

Address______________________________

Payment: ☐ Cheque enclosed (payable to HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS)
☐ Please debit my credit card ☐ VISA ☐ MASTER ☐ AMEX ☐ DINERS

N° ____________________ Validity Date__________ Signature__________



TO BE SENT TO: 17/F., V HEUN BLDG., 138 QUEEN'S RD. C., H.K.

Validity date: 31 March 1991

China Tobacco Import & Export Corporation, Hubei Branch, is one of China's leading tobacco import and export firms offering both service and manufactured items.

We process flue-cured, air-cured (burley) and sun-cured tobacco and produce and export the finished products – cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobacco.

We can manufacture finished items for you, using tobacco you supply, as well as taking your company's finished tobacco products on consignment for sale abroad.

In addition to processing tobacco, the China Tobacco Import & Export Company of Hubei imports processing and manufacturing equipment, facilities and ancillary materials. We are also actively involved in acquiring new technology with which to improve our services, and the quality of our manufactured goods.

We welcome co-production and economic co-operation with foreign enterprises, and we invite your enquiries.

Welcome to our corporation.

中國烟草進出口公司湖北分公司主要經營烟葉及其製品的進出口業務。如烤烟、晾烟（白肋烟）、曬烟、卷烟、雪茄烟、烟絲以及各類寄售烟。

本公司還經營烟草專用機械、配套物資、生產技術的進口業務，辦理烟草行業對外來料加工、補償貿易、合作生產、合資經營等業務。

歡迎世界各地客商惠顧。

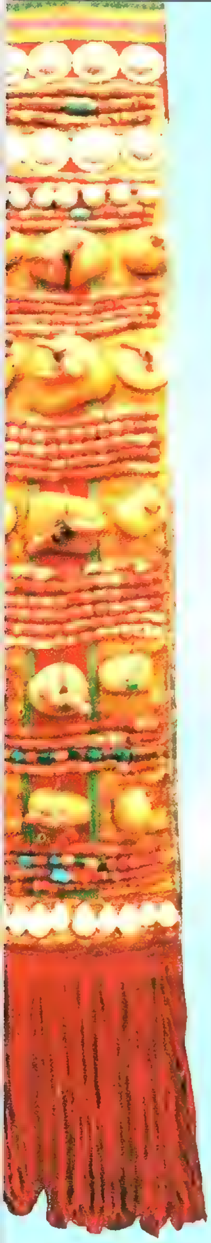
Y.C.P.
VIRGINIA TYPE FILTER TIPPED CIGARETTE
MADE IN WUHAN CIGARETTE FACTORY CHINA
YELLOW CRANE PAVILION
二百支裝
红双喜香烟
武汉卷烟厂出品
漢寶香烟
珍珠
黄鹤楼

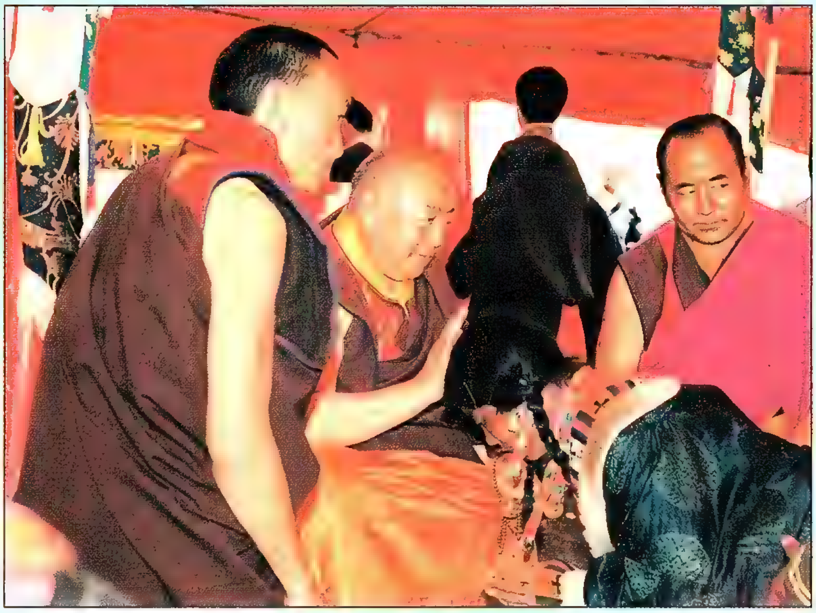
中國烟草進出口公司湖北分公司

CHINA TOBACCO IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION HUBEI BRANCH

55, Wu Sheng Road, Qiao Kou District, Wuhan, China Tel: 556040 556041 Postcode: 430030 Fax: 556035 Telex: 40161 TIECH CN Cable: 0425 WUHAN
中國武漢市礄口區武勝路55號 電話:556040 556041 郵政編碼:430030 傳真:556035 電傳:40161 TIECH CN 電掛:0425 WUHAN

香港政府忠告市民：吸煙危害健康 焦油含量中(製造商估計)
HK GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING: SMOKING IS
HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH MIDDLE TAR (MANUFACTURER'S ESTIMATE)





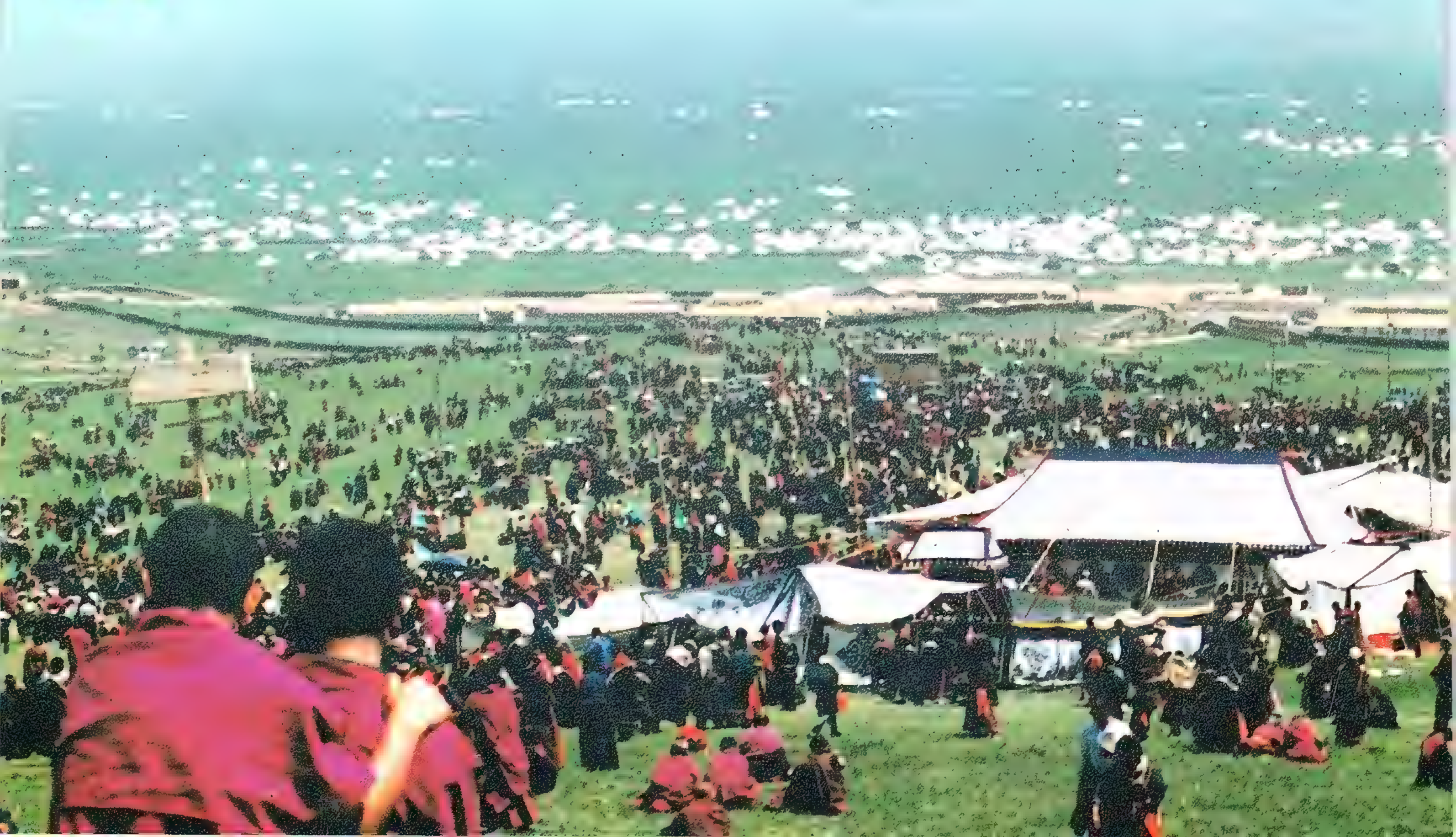
Grassland Blessings from a Living Buddha

PHOTOS & TEXT BY CHANG MING

In the hot June of 1988, I paid a visit to the village of Ahwancang in Maqu County in the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. This village is located on the grasslands of southwestern Gansu Province near the first of the nine bends of the Huanghe (Yellow River). My intention was to attend a religious festival, but I was surprised to find a sea of white tents stretched out across the grassland. I was told there were more than 22,000 of them! Beyond and between roamed nomads' herds. Some 100,000 lamas, monks and devotees had gathered from Sichuan, Qinghai and Tibet as well as elsewhere in Gansu for the Wanggurwa Ceremony, to be presided over by a Living Buddha.

The word *wanggurwa* – *abhishekha* in Sanskrit, *guanding* in Chinese – refers to a ceremony held in ancient India when a new king ascended the throne (literally, 'pouring water over the head'). The spiritual leader of the kingdom would anoint the new king's head with 'water from the four seas' as a sign of blessing. Later, the Esoteric Sect of Buddhism adopted this ceremony when passing power from a master to his successor. The practice has passed into Tibetan Buddhism.

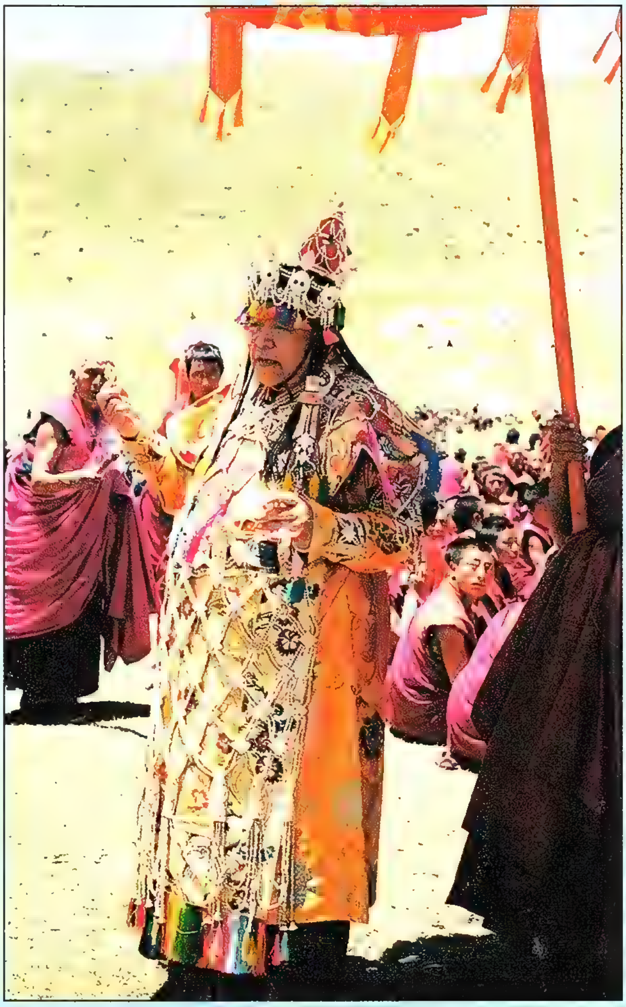
At about eight o'clock on the morning of June 25, I set off from the village hostel to walk the two kilometres to the open ground near the religious encampment. Hundreds upon hundreds of the faithful, mostly Tibetans, all dressed in their best, had gathered to sit in neat rows in the spaces designated. Sede Monastery in the village was filled with smoke from joss-sticks and the butter lamps shone brightly. The altar was piled with all sorts of offerings. Outside in the temple courtyard, worshippers patiently awaited their turn to rotate the prayer-wheels.

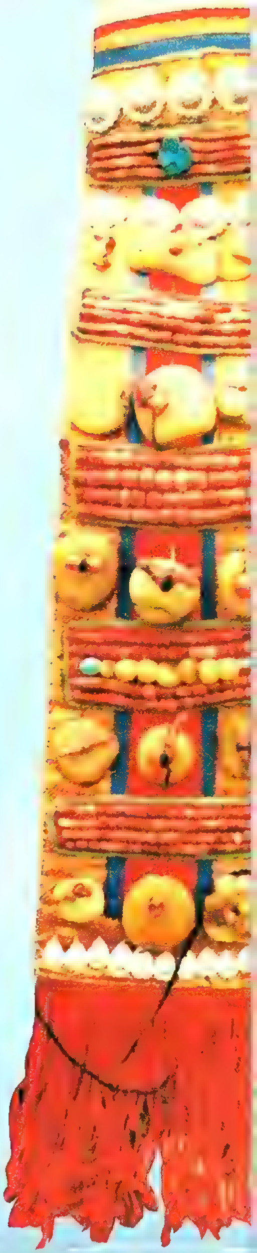


Around noon, a faint sound of trumpets grew louder and louder, marking the approach of the solemn procession escorting Gongtangcang Danbeiwangxu, one of the four *tulkus* or Living Buddhas of Labrang Lamasery. This famous centre of Tibetan Buddhism is located in Xiahe further to the north in Gansu and is one of the six major monasteries of the Gelugpa or Yellow Sect of Tibetan Buddhism (the others being Ganden, Sera and Drepung in the Lhasa area, Tashilhunpo in Xigazê – all in Tibet, and Ta'er near Xining in Qinghai).

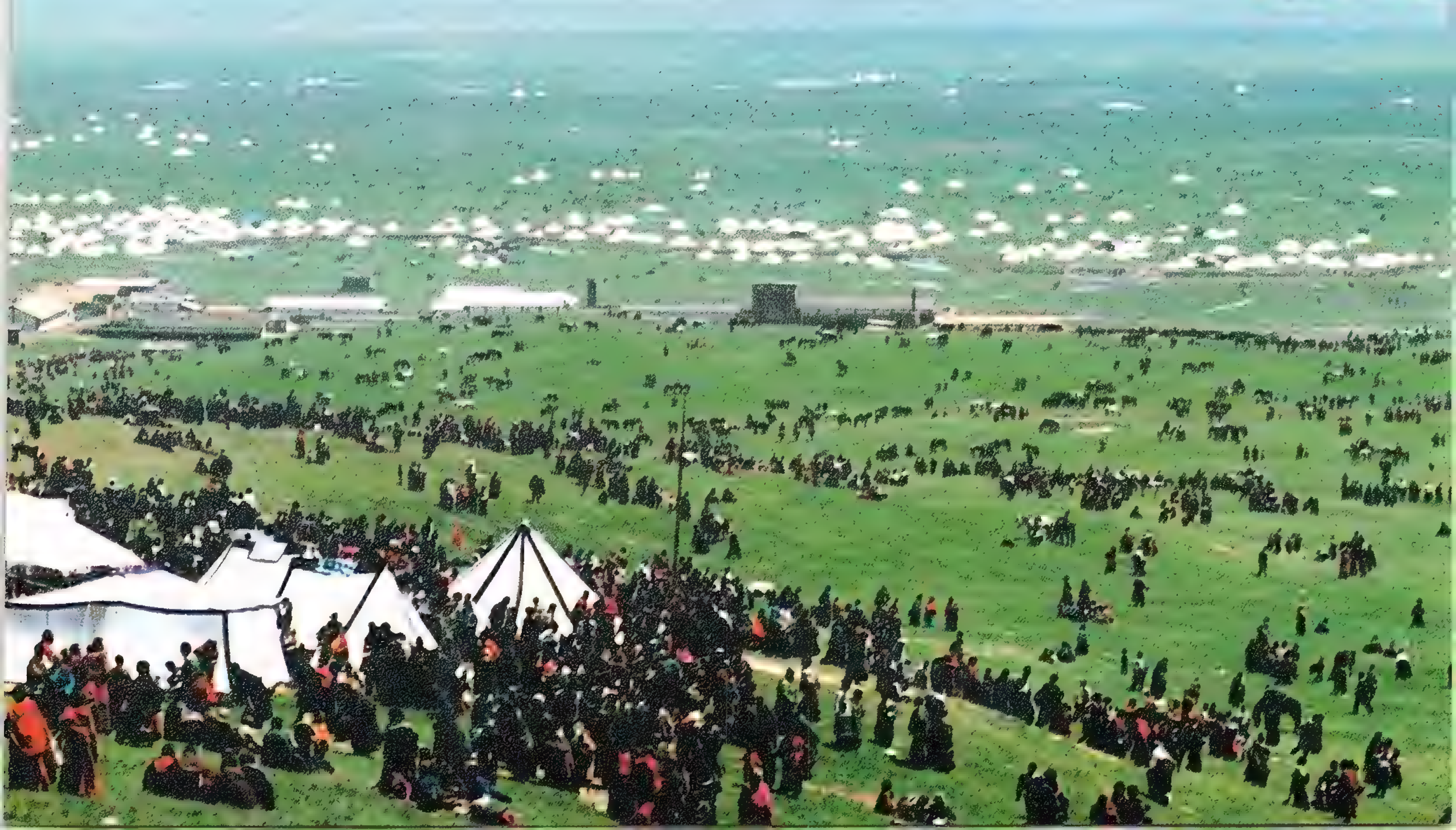
I looked closely at this man so revered by the Tibetans. He wore a brocade robe and a headdress decorated with strings of beads, with an open-work apron to match. His costume was rather forbidding, an impression dispelled by his pleasant smile. As soon as he had taken his seat on the platform, the five-day ceremony began in earnest. Loudspeakers broadcast his teachings far and wide across the grassland. The gathered devotees sat on the ground, listening attentively. Some chanted, others told the beads of their rosaries, repeating the name of Buddha.

On the following day, the Living Buddha bound red strips of cloth around the heads of the lamas to wish them peace and happiness. From time to time he dispensed holy water, yoghurt, *zanba* (roast barley flour, a staple of the Tibetan diet), candies and so on. People flocked to his tent, hoping for some treasured memento. The climax of the ceremony came with thousands of believers queuing to receive his benediction. One by one, they filed before the Living Buddha, who touched their heads gently to give his personal blessing.





Translated by Wang Mingjie



1

Ginseng-Hunting!

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN
TEXT BY ZI YAN

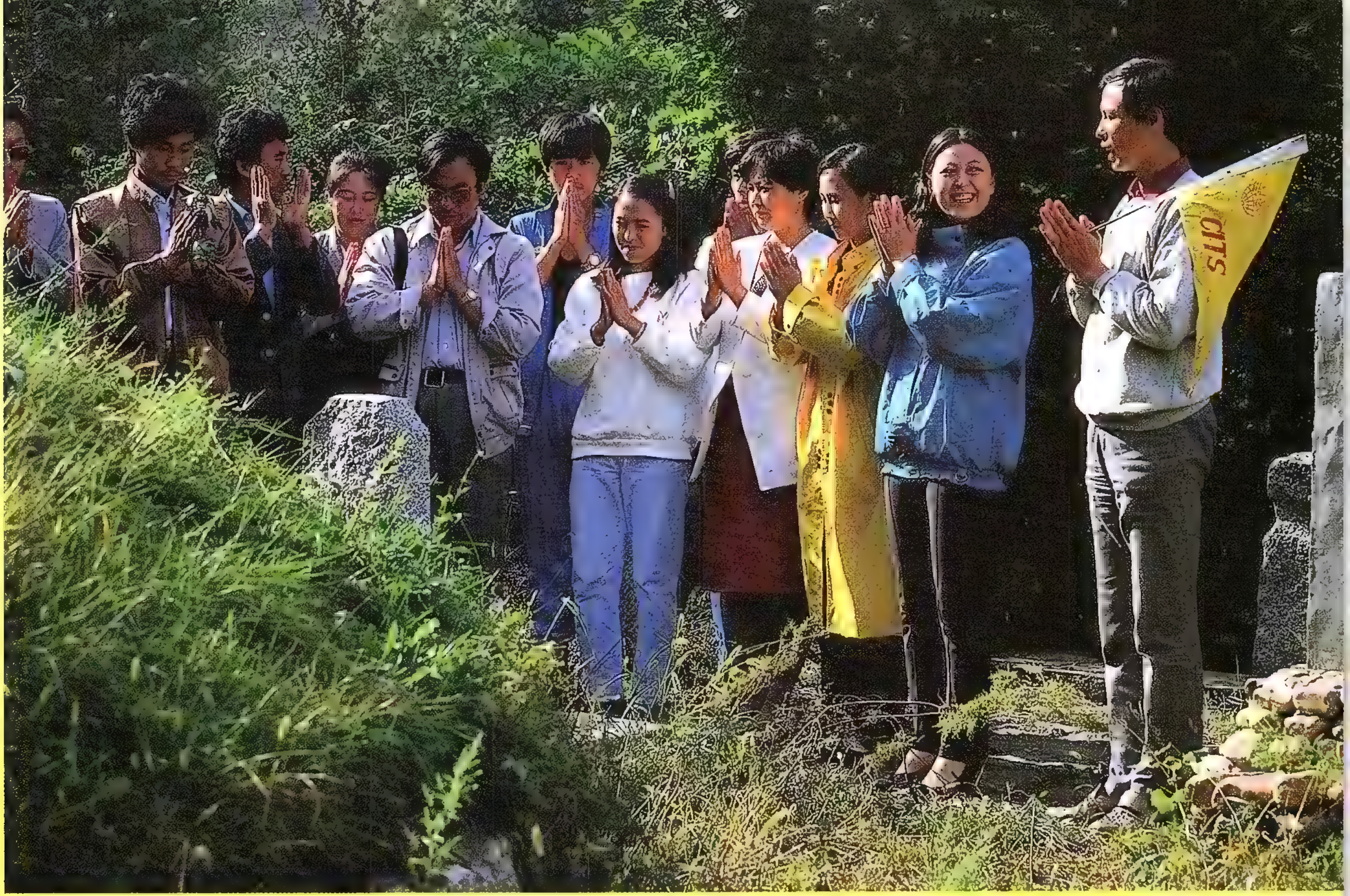
It is now possible for tourists to go into the Changbai Mountains in Jilin Province to hunt for ginseng as part of a programme recently launched by the tourism authorities of Tonghua. This programme is based on a famous local story, which goes like this.

Once upon a time, a man named Sun Liang went into the Changbai Mountains to look for ginseng. On his way he fell in with a youngster called Zhang Lu who was engaged in the same task and they became sworn brothers. One day they went out separately to search for ginseng. Zhang failed to appear for two days and Sun got very worried. He searched for his friend high and low, shouting until his voice was hoarse, but in vain. Still, he refused to give up. Zhang Lu, who was actually the incarnation of a thousand-year-old ginseng spirit, was moved and sent Sun a dream while he was asleep, telling him to search on Mount Bangchui (Pestle — another local name for ginseng). With some doubt, Sun followed the instructions given him in the dream and — lo and behold! — found a large patch of ginseng.

Wanting to try my luck while I was there, I too joined a group and went searching for ginseng.

It was a fine morning as we set out from Tonghua. Our coach made its first stop at a grave site seven kilometres southwest of the county town. In front of the grave stood a rather new stone tablet with 'Tomb of the Master' engraved on it. This is supposed to be where Sun Liang is buried. Those who go

2



3

4

searching for ginseng first come here to make offerings, the intention being to pray for safety and for success.

Heading south in the coach, we drove for thirty kilometres to the foot of Mount Bangchui. The guide handed us each a set of tools and a probing stick which could also be used to knock against tree-trunks in order to maintain contact with the rest of the group. The point being that we were not allowed to talk so as not to alert the little 'ginseng boys' who might then run away. The other tools were a deer-bone needle for loosening the soil around the root hair and an ancient coin tied with a red thread. Once we discovered a ginseng, we would have to 'lock' it with the thread so that it could not 'flee'. There was also a pair of leather puttees to protect our legs from snake bites, and a bag for finds.

Having been split into several teams, we set to work, stooping low and moving forward in a row, eyes on the ground. We eventually spotted some bright red ginseng seeds under a pine tree. We carefully scraped away the soil and, sure enough, there was a ginseng. Before we could cheer, the guide shouted '*Bangchui*!' Supposedly, a ginseng is frightened stiff when it hears this cry. Clumsily, we 'locked' it with the coin, just in case it should take to its heels after all. The root hair was very brittle and we needed to use the deer-bone needles to remove the earth.

Twenty careful minutes later, we took out an intact wild ginseng root. As instructed by our guide, we wrapped the precious find in a piece of fresh tree bark lined with moss and earth; a ginseng can be kept this way for a whole month. Afterwards, our guide asked us to build a little shrine using three flat stones. We then picked some fruit and berries from the trees and placed them in the shrine as offerings before bowing to thank Master Sun Liang for having rewarded us with a ginseng.

At the end of the day, the whole group assembled at the foot of the mountain. Those who had been successful babbled on cheerfully about their adventures while those who had found nothing were naturally rather crest-fallen. However, our considerate guide made sure that everybody got some ginseng in the end. Happy with our booty, we made for a restaurant where a 'ginseng banquet' made a fitting end to our tour. Truly an experience out of the ordinary.

Translated by Wang Mingjie

The traditional ginseng-searching ritual involves paying tribute at Sun Liang's tomb (3) before donning the requisite gear (2); after a successful search (1), simple sacrifices are made to the master on the spot (4). And to celebrate, a pot of nutritious ginseng and chicken soup (5, by Zhang Qi).

5

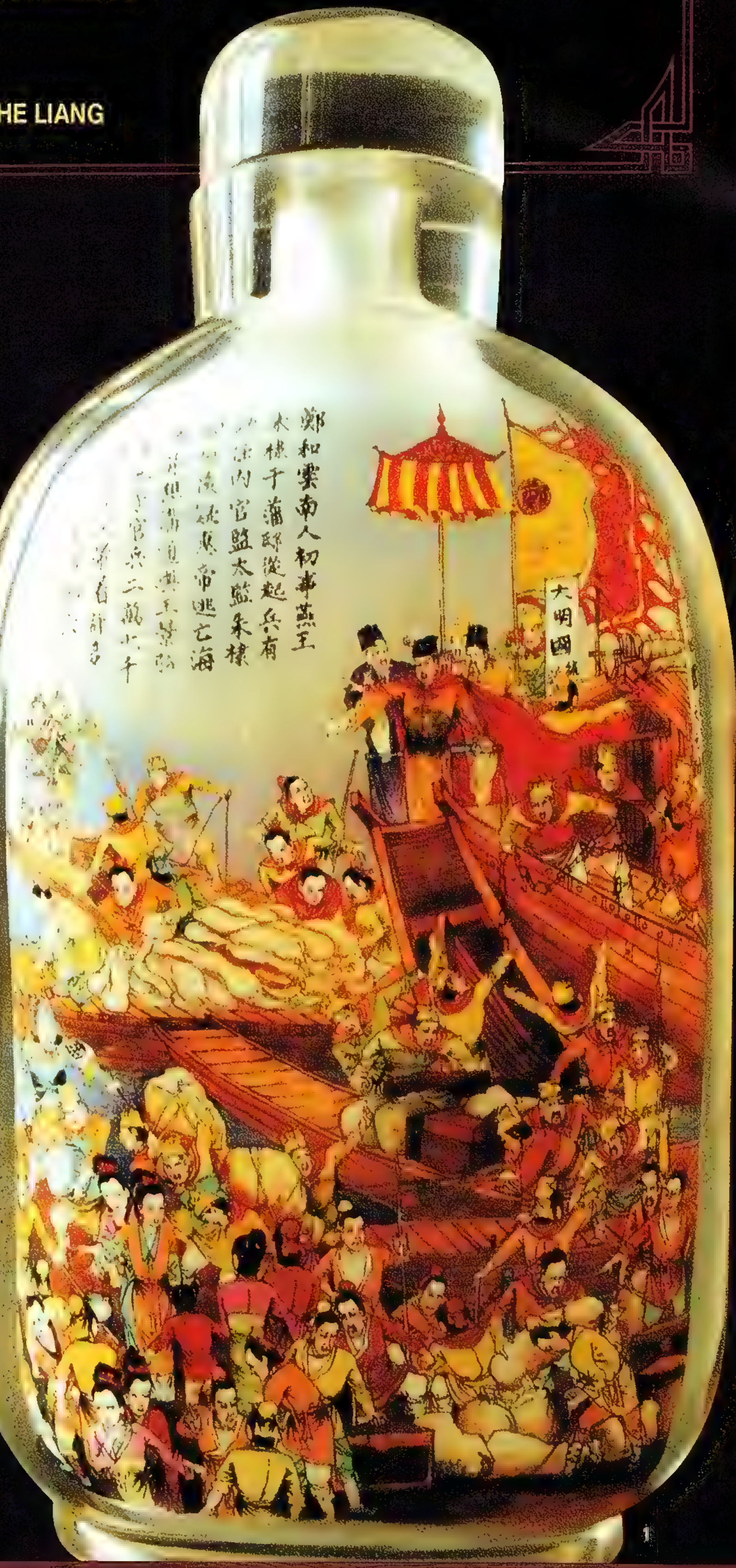
Interior Painted Snuff Bottles from Boshan

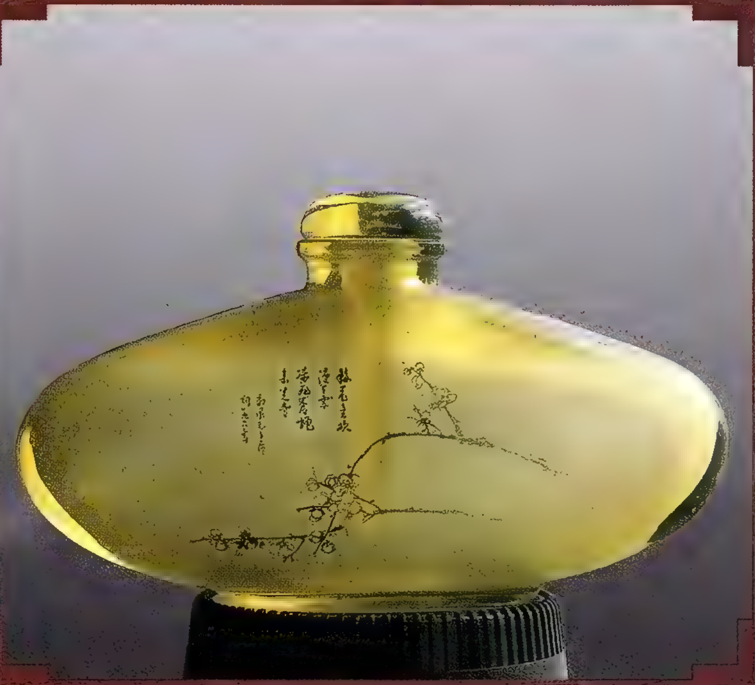
PHOTOS BY LAM KIN FAI TEXT BY HE LIANG

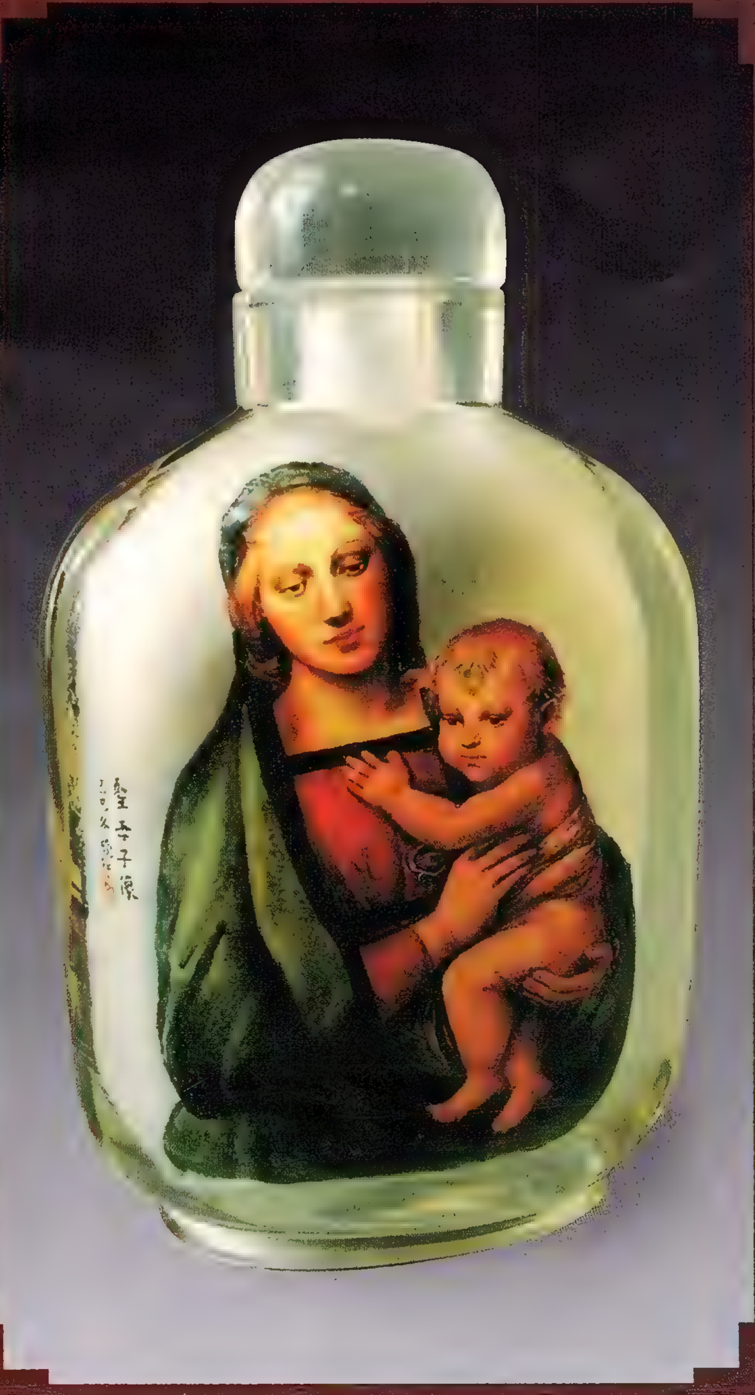
Boshan on the eastern slope of Mount Taishan lies in the territory which was once part of the States of Qi and Lu. Today Boshan, known for its unique craft of interior painted glass bottles, is one of China's three producers of snuff bottles. The rich reserves of a nearby quartz mine provide abundant material for the production of interior painted glass bottles. These narrow-necked snuff bottles are painted on the inside with various patterns and designs which demand the greatest skill from the artists.

There is a story about the origin of interior painted snuff bottles. During the final years of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), an impoverished and destitute low ranking officer passed by a monastery and asked to stay there for the night. The officer had the habit of inhaling snuff, and that night he was suffering from bad cravings because his snuff stock had run out. Out of desperation, he stuck a pick into

An artist extends his bamboo brush into a bottle to paint portraits and patterns.

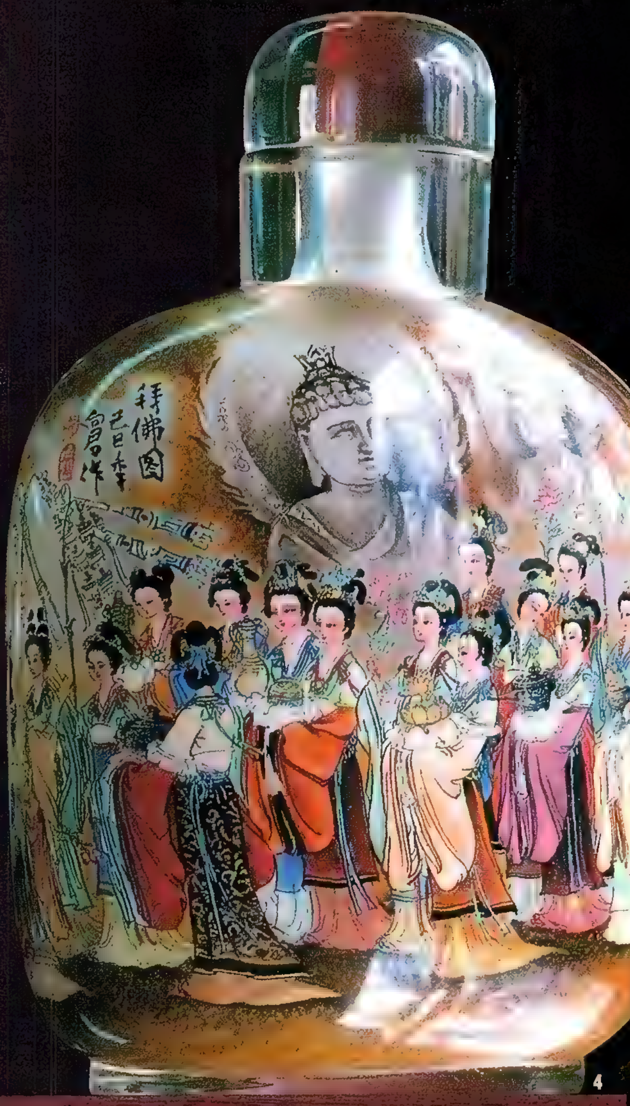



2


3

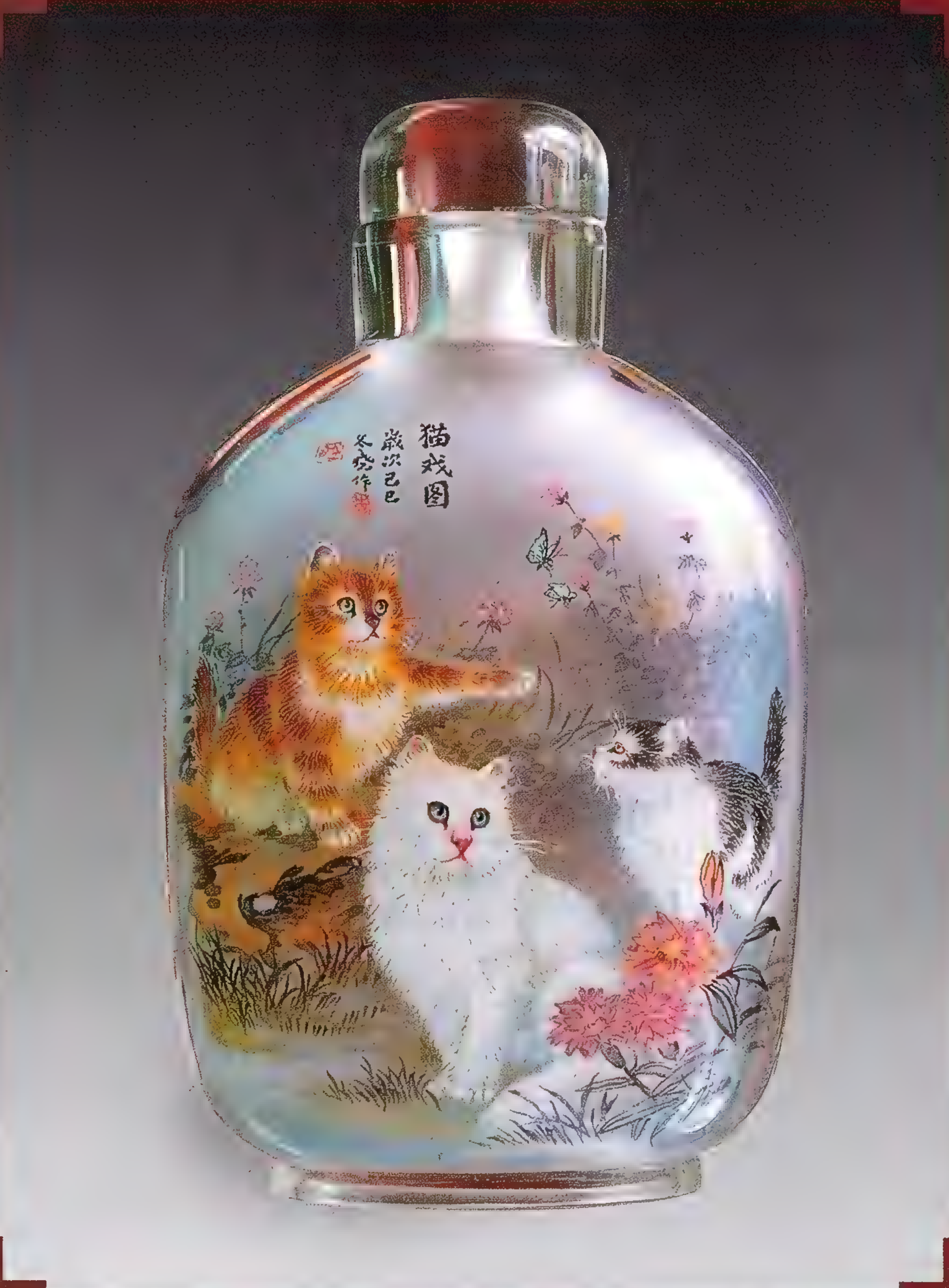
the bottle in an attempt to collect what little snuff was still attached to the inner walls. By so doing, he made many lines and strokes on the inside of the bottle.

The officer was unaware that he was actually initiating a new art form but a monk who saw the bottle was inspired and began to use a crooked bamboo pick dipped in ink to paint on the inside of transparent bottles. This unique art has been passed on to the present time.


4

The first interior painted snuff bottles were made with unfrosted glass or quartz. However, the smooth surface wasn't particularly good for colouring, and these early attempts feature mostly simple designs such as dragon, phoenix and Chinese cabbage. Later on, artists shook the filings from heavy metal such

Ming-dynasty navigator Zheng He who led 27,000 troops southward towards the 'Western Seas' (sea waters between present-day Kalimantan and Africa) (1, by Su Qidong).
Spray of plum blossoms and words of an inscribed poem painted on a rustic, yellowish bottle — an elegant mood accomplished (2).
The subject matter of interior painted bottles is not limited to Chinese topics — Western portraiture is used once in a while (3, by Li Kechang).
Representing facial expressions and clothing textures demand the most from the artist (4).



1

2

as iron or steel inside the bottle to achieve finely ground translucent inner wall surfaces, making possible the application of more delicate Chinese painting techniques. From then on, intricate designs such as landscapes, portraiture, flowers, birds, fish and insects were used.

The body of the glass bottles can be spherical, cylindrical, cuboid, rectangular, rhomboidal, trapezoidal or oval. Some are made to resemble other objects. The size of the smaller bottles is about one cubic inch while the larger pieces do not exceed the size of a person's palm. Painting is done with a special crooked bamboo pick, which is extended through the bottle neck.

3

In 1958, the elderly master Xue Jingwan succeeded in replacing the ink pigments customarily used on interior painted bottles with glazes used on porcelain. These glazes, after a double high heat treatment, become waterproof. Xue also replaced the bamboo pick with a brush, making possible more delicate and smoother lines.

During recent years, interior painted bottle artists of Boshan have decorated bottles with characters from Chinese classics such as *A Dream of Red Mansions, The Western Chamber* and *Outlaws of the Marsh.* There have also been many high-quality works vividly copying the people, animals, flowers and birds portrayed in the famous Chinese painting *Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival,* a classic work from the Song dynasty. It depicts scenes by the River Bianhe in the Song capital (now Kaifeng in Henan Province) on the day of the Qingming (Pure Brightness) Festival.

The Chinese art of interior painted snuff bottles has assimilated the techniques of painting, calligraphy and sculpture. Since 1981, several Boshan artists have visited and performed in foreign countries including the USA, Germany, France, Switzerland and Ireland.

Translated by Chapman Lee

This snuff bottle is only as high as two rolls of film stacked one on top of the other, yet it is still considered a large piece (1).
A set of six snuff bottles painted with the characters from* A Dream of Red Mansions *(2). This rectangular bottle is painted with scenes of an episode from the novel* Journey to the West *(3).

China's Oldest Library

PHOTOS BY SONG XINGGUO TEXT BY YUN YI

The imposing entrance to Ningbo's Tianyige Pavilion (by Xing Cheng & Xin Hui)

1

The Tianyige (Heaven One) Pavilion near Moon Lake in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, was built between 1561 and 1566 by Fan Qin, an official of the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), as a place to store his collection of books. The two-storeyed building, the oldest extant library in China, has an unusual layout. It is said that Fan Qin found the inspiration for this in the *Yi Jing* (usually seen in the transliteration *I Ching*), the *Book of Changes*, one of the five Chinese classics and very, very old.

The character *yi* has three meanings: studying the changes in things, upholding simplicity, and eternal constancy. The book is used as a basis for divination and geomancy and predicts the changes in nature and society by using the *bagua*, Eight Diagrams or Trigrams (symbols of eight natural phenomena, namely heaven, earth, thunder, wind, water, fire, mountain and marsh). Each of the diagrams consists of a combination of lines which are either *yang* (interpreted as a continuous line) or *yin* (a broken line) in nature. *Yin* and *yang*, of course, represent the opposing sources of all things on earth, *yang* being male, positive, active and bright in traditional Taoist thinking, *yin* female, negative, passive and dark.

In 1561, so the story goes, Fan Qin was looking through a volume of stele inscriptions when he came across a 'Stone Inscription at Tianyi Lake on Longhu (Dragon and Tiger) Mountain'. It quoted a passage from the *Yi Jing*, the literal translation of which is: 'Heaven one bears water; earth six accomplishes it.' From this Fan Qin conceived the idea of a building with six rooms on the ground floor and one large one upstairs.

He also hoped the application of the theory of 'water overcoming fire' would protect the library, and built ponds in the garden surrounding it. This theory comes from the doctrine of the Five Elements (metal, wood, water, fire and earth), the five constituent essences of nature, which are also interlinked with the *bagua*. It is certainly true that the library never suffered a fire throughout its more than 400-year history, but some credit for this must surely go to Fan Qin himself; he laid down a strict rule that no smoking, drinking or any other activity liable to cause a fire was permitted in the building!

2

The impressive front entrance bears a horizontal board inscribed with the library's name. From here you go straight into the six rooms on the ground floor. In the old days the walls were covered with paintings and calligraphy scrolls which have now been moved to the new three-storey exhibition hall next door. But the rooms are still lovely, with carvings at doors and windows and polychrome designs, now somewhat faded, painted on the ceilings.

The large upper room used to be known as Baoshu (Precious Book) Hall. The Tianyige Pavilion is now one of several buildings to hold an enormous collection of more than 300,000 volumes of rare block-printed or hand-copied manuscripts and writings from the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties (in other words, spanning ten centuries). Despite its obviously much expanded size, this collection is based on

3

Brick-carving is one of the pavilion's special features (1), but painting — here on the ceiling of a ground-floor room (2, by Tong Chi Kwong) — and stone-carving (3) are also well represented. The large upper room is divided up by bookshelves (5) containing some of 300,000 volumes (4). Children play unconcernedly next to splendid examples of the carver's art (6) (1 and 6 by Wang Miao).

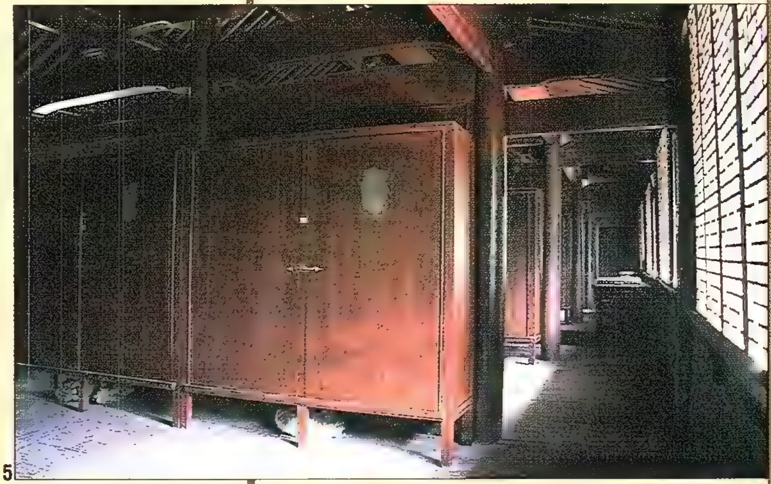
4

Fan Qin's. His descendants added more books, and also made improvements to the complex. For example, the rockery in the pond in front of the building (part of Fan Qin's fire control measures) was built by a sixth-generation descendant.

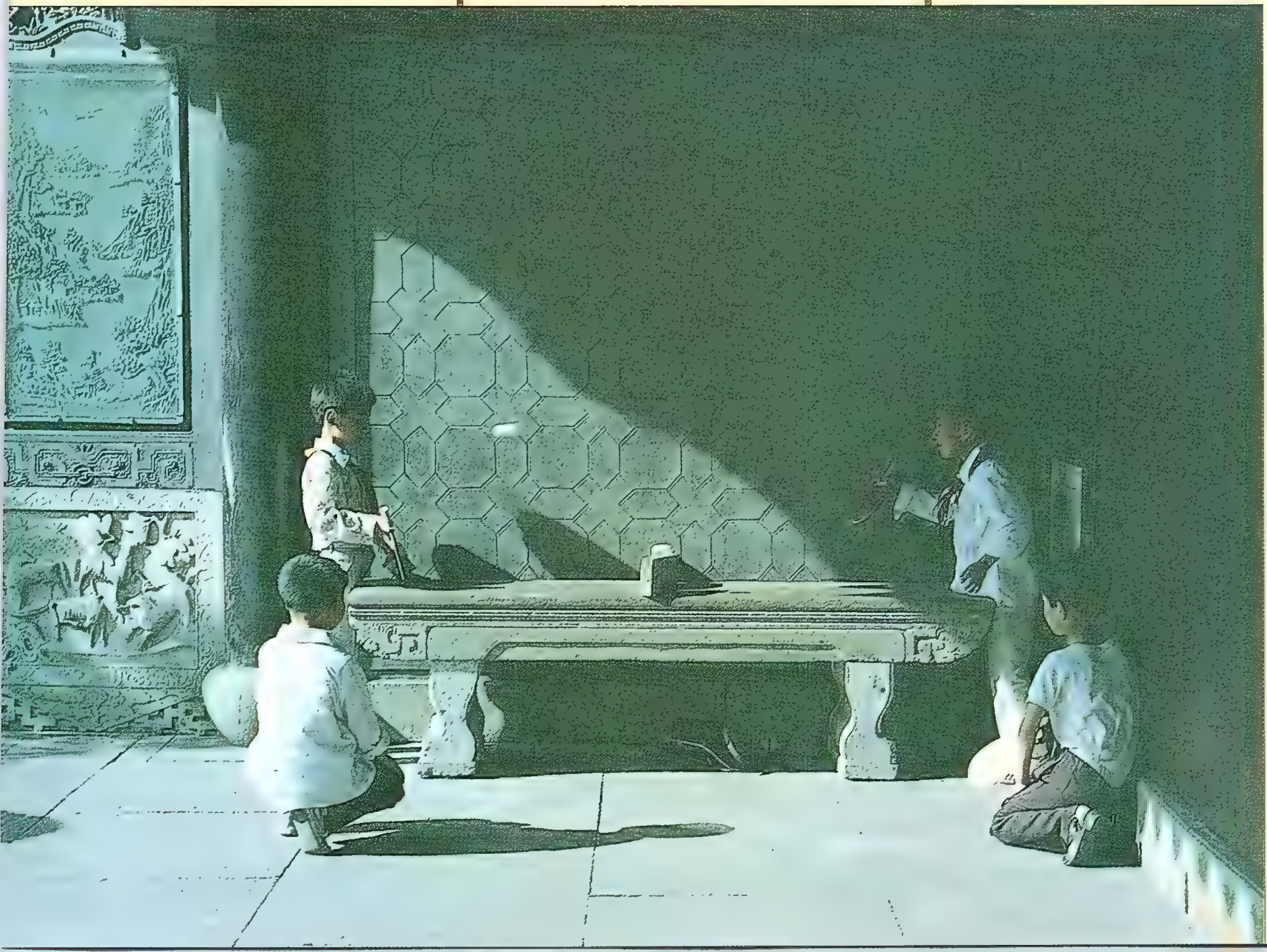
Besides its unique layout, the Tianyige Pavilion is also noted for its carvings in brick and stone. Mountains, rivers, human beings, animals and demons are exquisitely carved on the screen wall facing the entrance as well as on the beams of various buildings in the complex. Some have been damaged, but most are in fine condition.

All in all, the Tianyige Pavilion is a structure of classical elegance. One is somehow not surprised to learn that Emperor Qianlong (reign dates 1736–1795) ordered someone to go and survey the building and make a blueprint of it when he was planning a library in Beijing.

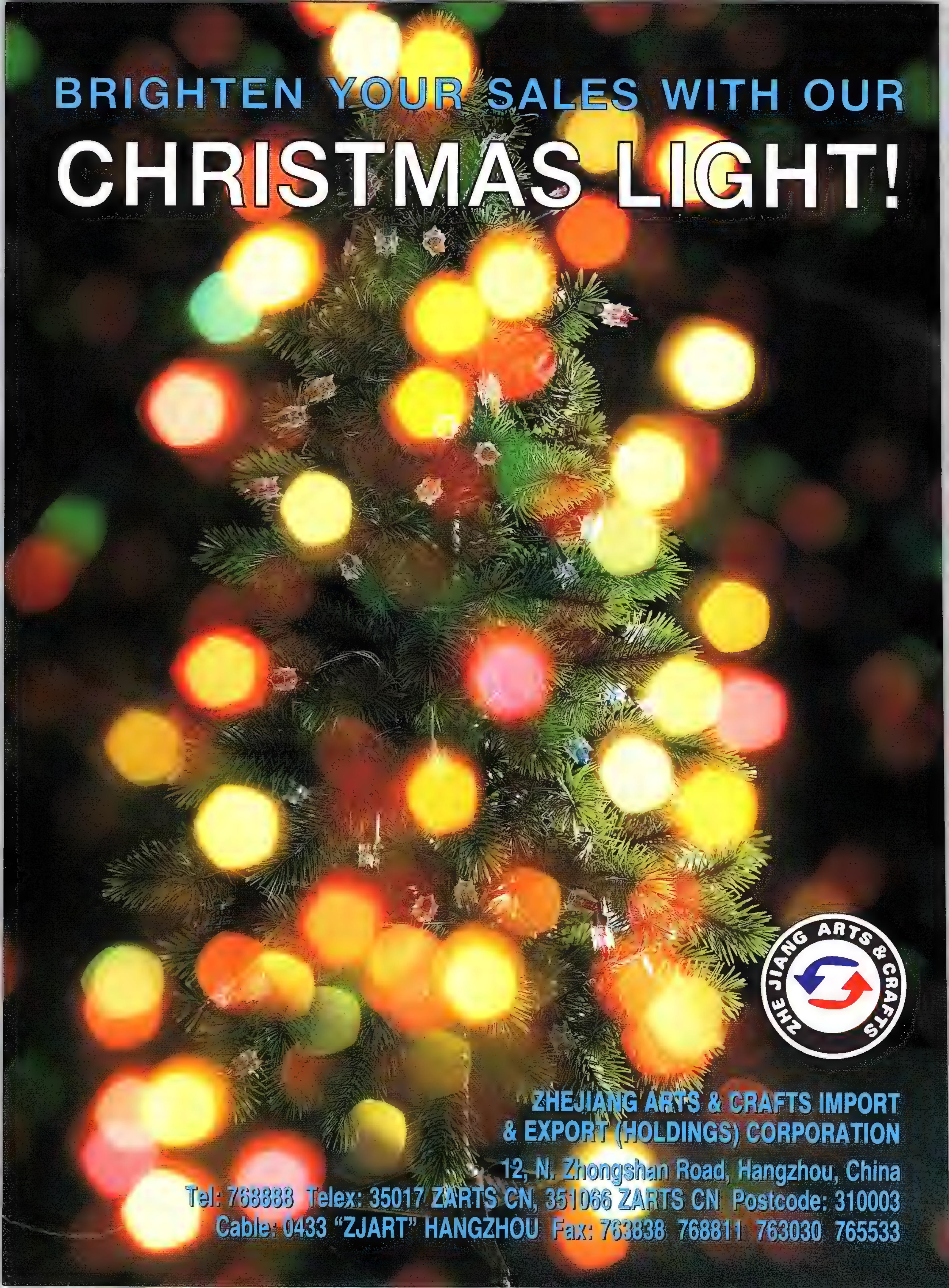
Translated by Anne Yan



5



6



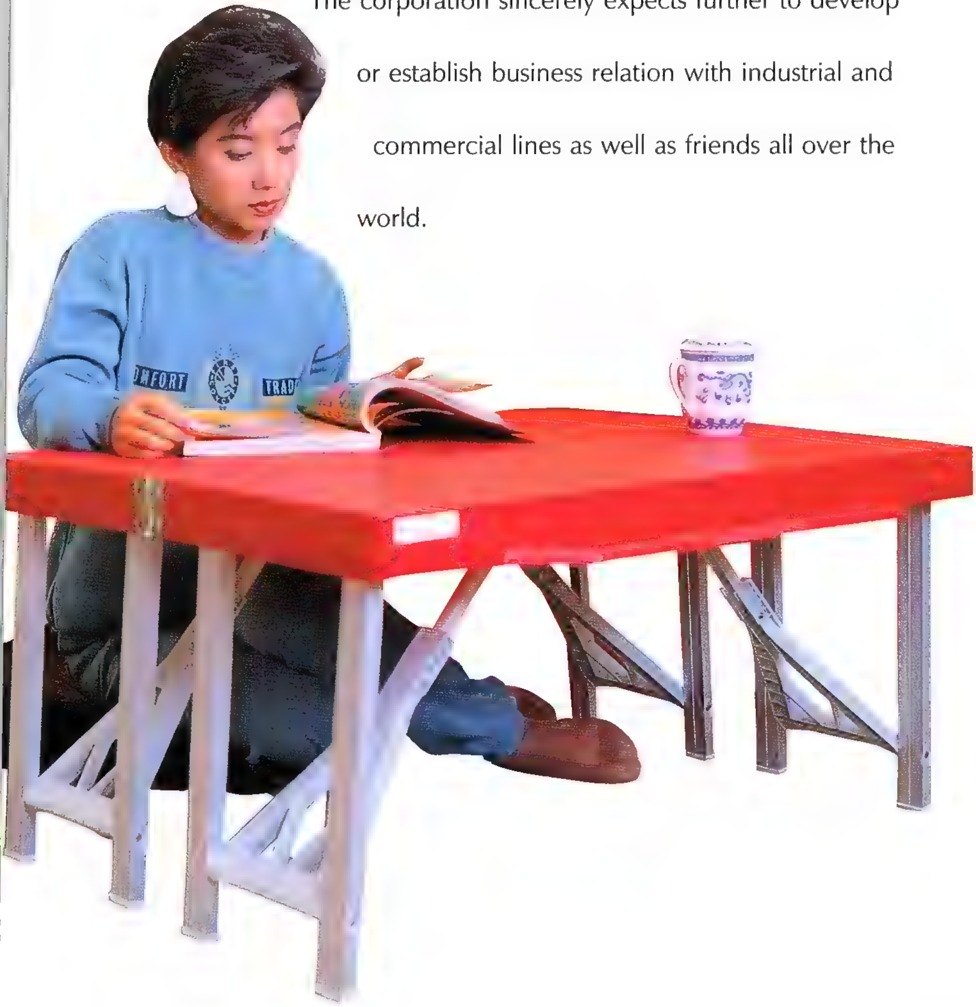
BRIGHTEN YOUR SALES WITH OUR

CHRISTMAS LIGHT!

ZHEJIANG ARTS & CRAFTS IMPORT
& EXPORT (HOLDINGS) CORPORATION
12, N. Zhongshan Road, Hangzhou, China
Tel: 768888 Telex: 35017 ZARTS CN, 351066 ZARTS CN Postcode: 310003
Cable: 0433 "ZJART" HANGZHOU Fax: 763838 768811 763030 765533

Guangdong Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation is an enterprise specializing in the import and export of machinery and electrical products, which are more than 200 kinds of goods in her activities. Main items are of complete set equipment and instrument, water pumps, roller chains, bearings, containers, jacks, industrial and household appliances, machine tools, hand tools, farm machinery and auto-parts. The total value of export has continuously remained at the head place among the corporations of the same lines in China. Being one of the biggest and outstanding corporations of import and export of machinery and electrical products in China, the corporation has established business relations with firms in about 100 countries and regions in the world.

The corporation sincerely expects further to develop or establish business relation with industrial and commercial lines as well as friends all over the world.



GDME

GUANGDONG MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

ADDRESS: 59 ZHAN QIAN RD., GUANGZHOU,
CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS: "EQUIMPEX" GUANGZHOU
TELEX: 44426 EQUIM CN
FAX: 020-677082

廣東省機械設備進出口公司

地　　址：廣州市站前路59號
電報掛號："EQUIMPEX"廣州
電　　傳：44426 EQUIM CN
圖文傳眞：020-677082

遠東傢具

Far Eastern Furnishings (H.K.) Ltd.

FURNITURE • ANTIQUES • OBJET D'ART
MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS • WHOLESALE • RETAIL
The Only Manufacturer in Hong Kong that applies the latest technology of COMPUTERIZED KILN-DRYER
TRADITIONAL HAND-CRAFTED FURNITURE
An Elegance of To-day   A Treasure of To-morrow
Every piece of furniture is made from the finest quality solid Teakwood,
Rosewood and Blackwood, kiln-dired,
hand carved and fitted, and finished to a silky touch
that you may only find such work in this part of the world.

We also offer: • Coromandel Screens & Cabinets • Jade & Ivory Engraving • Cloisonne Jars and Vases
• Lacquered & Inlaid Furniture • Hand-Embroidery Work • Hand-Painted Scrolls and Pictures
and many more items from Peking, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Tientsin, Canton....

SHOWROOM
Shop No. 38A Level #2
New World Centre Shopping Mall
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel:7212215–6

MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY
Far Eastern Furnishings Building,
91, Wai Yip Street, Kwun Tong,
Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: 758–7186   Fax: 751–6651
Telex: 38826 HKFEF HX
Cable: HKFEA FUR

Also Available at
OKINAWA • TOKYO • HONOLULU
LOS ANGELES • BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON D.C.

THE FOREVER
FOREVER
"FOREVER"
The Crown of Bicycle Kingdom

BIEB

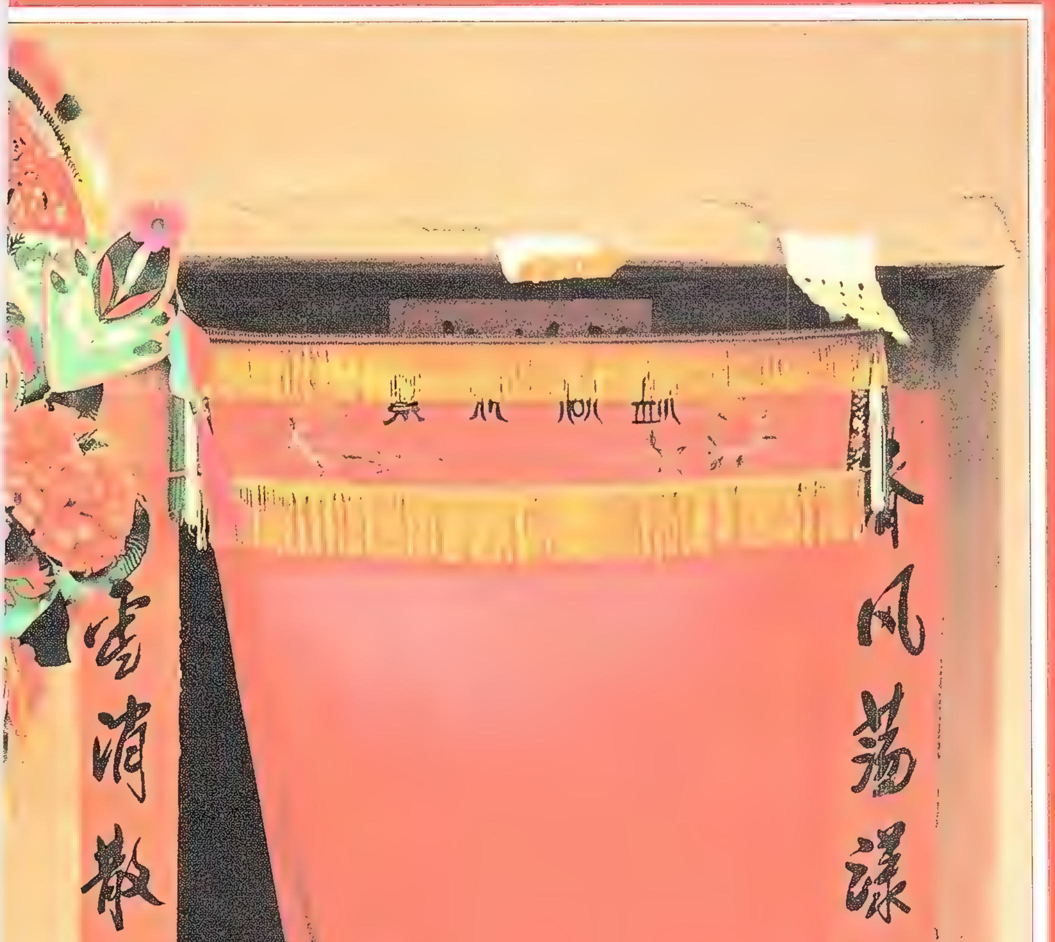
Shanghai Bicycle Corporation (Group)

ADD.: 4 FL., 817 DONG DA MING RD.,
SHANGHAI, CHINA
CABLE: BICYCLE SHANGHAI
TELEX: 30149 SBIEB CN
TEL: 5462870 5453077
FAX: 5458814

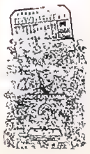
PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY

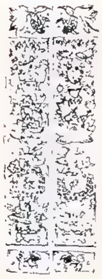
Holiday Warmth

Photographer: HUANG CHUNHUI

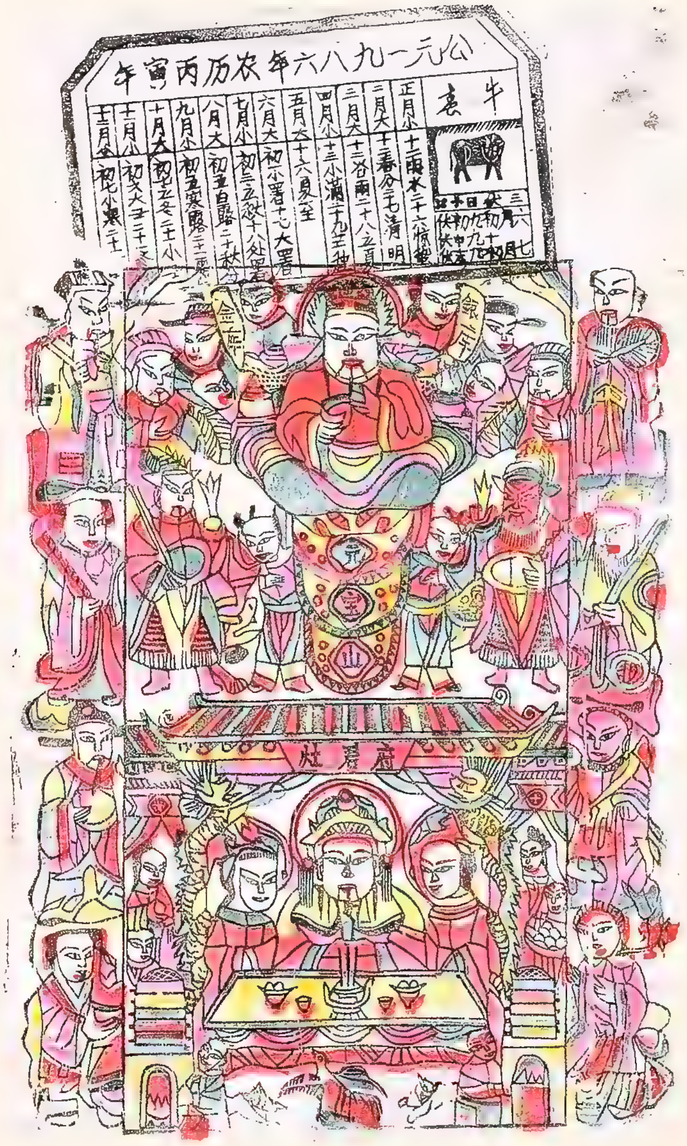

春风荡漾生平地
雪消散寒气尽

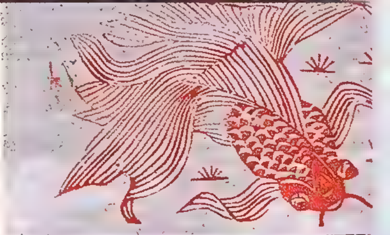
Villages on the loess plateau in northern Shaanxi are dominated by the colour red during the Chinese New Year. At this household, as the little girl peeks at her grandma and little brother, even the huge tiger head hanging high on the wall looks happy and beautiful.

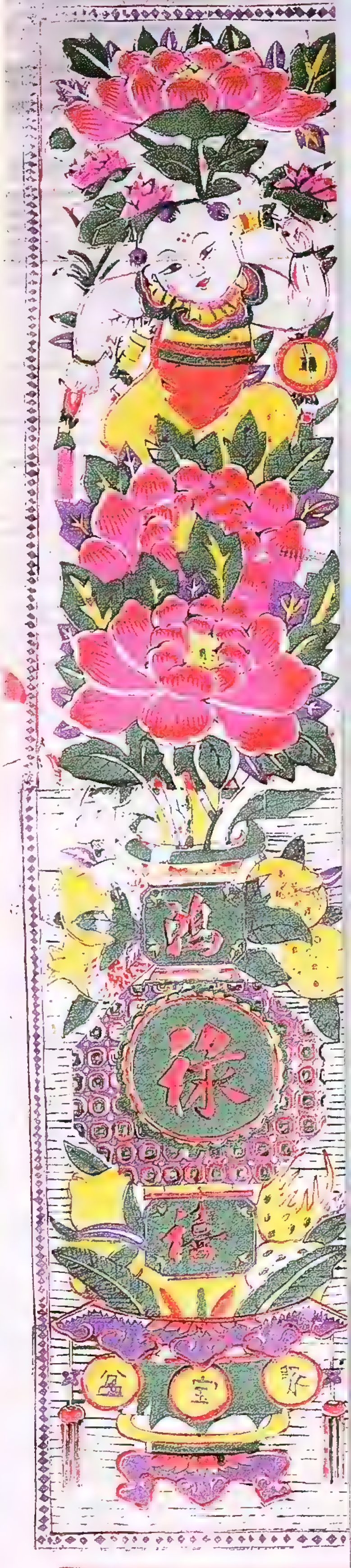




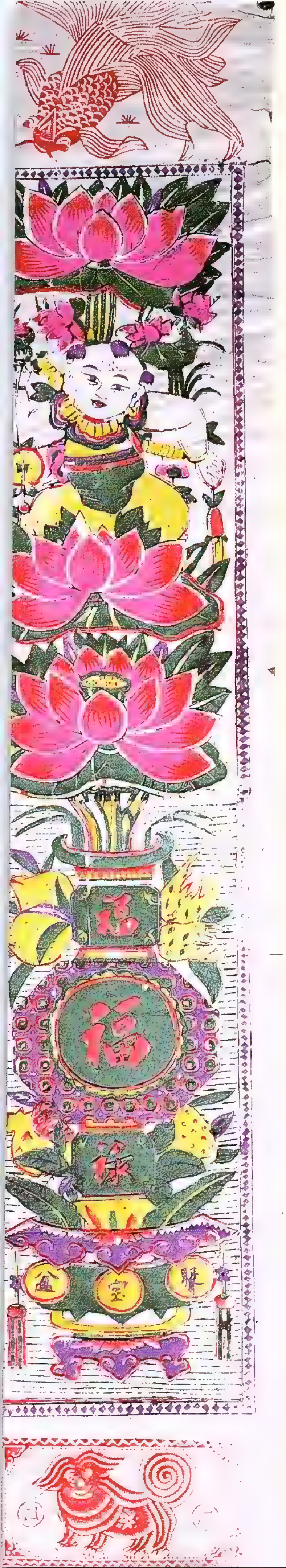
New Year Pictures from Shandong


公元一九八六年农历丙寅年

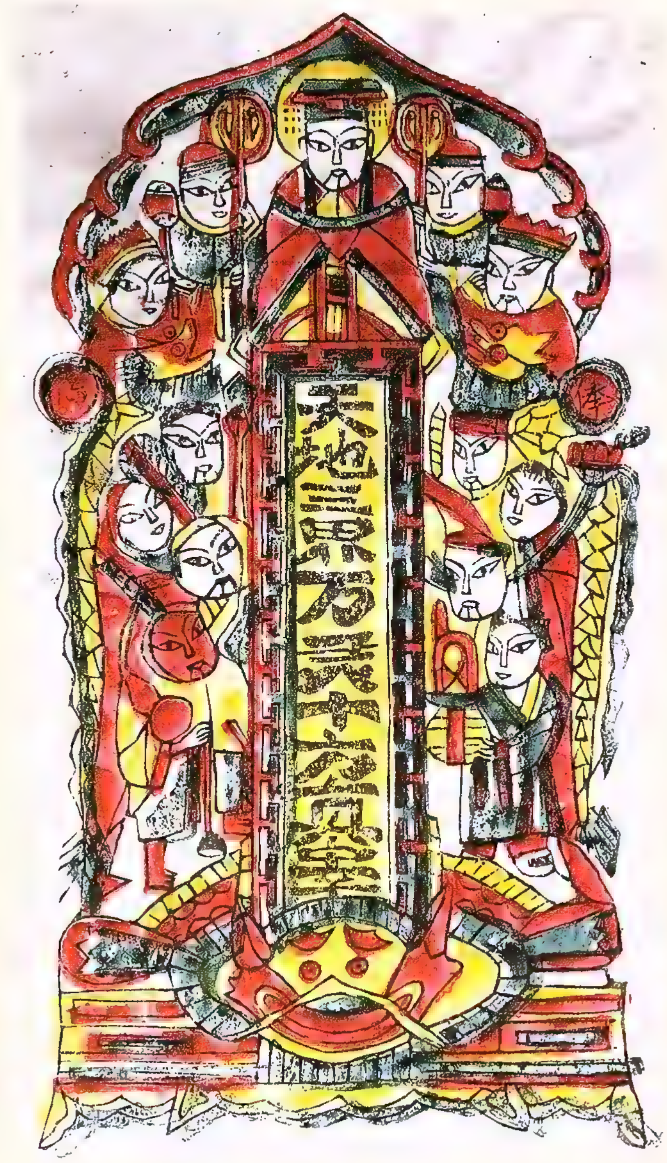




PHOTOS & TEXT BY ZHENG YUNFENG



For over a thousand years, the Chinese people, especially the peasants, have been decorating their homes with pictures of auspicious subjects during the Chinese New Year. Behind these symbolic images and patterns are the simple yet sincere wishes of the people for a peaceful, happy life.



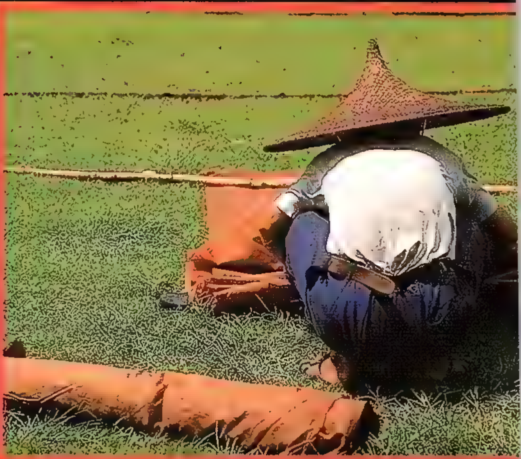
Chinese New Year pictures first started with portraits of door and kitchen gods. The earliest door gods were two legendary figures taken from *Shan Hai Jing* (the *Book of Mountains and Seas*), an ancient geographical work of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.). The book includes many mythologies. These two figures, said to be able to catch ghosts and feed them to tigers, became symbols for repelling evil. The most famous and popular door gods are based on two Tang-dynasty generals who are believed to have guarded the palace against demons.

The New Year pictures featured here are woodblock prints from Yinan County in southern Shandong. The characteristics of the Yinan prints are their liveliness, colour and their many intricate figures and details.

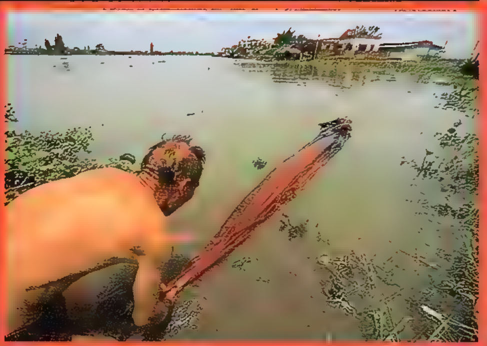
Yinan woodblock prints are printed in the traditional way, then touched up by hand. The woodblocks are carved with knives that can be wide and flat or as tiny as needle tips. An ordinary picture requires five to six blocks for the different colours, although the finer parts are hand-painted. If faces are to be coloured as well, it often takes over a dozen processes to achieve a satisfactory result.

Guangdong Silk Taking on a Modern Look

PHOTOS BY WATER POON ARTICLE BY WEN YI



After being processed more than thirty times, the silk fabric has been dyed red. Here, it is being hung out to dry before further processing takes place.



River water is used to wash away the mud that is daubed on the fabric as part of the complex dying process.

Red dye is produced after the root tubers of the Uncaria gambir *plant have been mixed with water and filtered.*

A Chinese silk fabric, out of fashion for a long time, has just been rediscovered by a Hong Kong fashion designer who is trying to revive the popularity of gambiered silk, one of Guangzhou's traditional handicrafts.

The gambiered silk, so-named because the dye comes from the *Uncaria gambir* plant, is at present the only Chinese silk that is entirely hand made and the only one dyed with pure vegetable pigment. The cloth is produced only in Guangdong's Shunde and Nanhai counties, just south of Guangzhou.

After weaving, the cloth is a rubber grey. It is then processed with all natural ingredients — old river bed mud, sunshine and dew, and the *Uncaria gambir*. This is a climbing shrub, the leaf, stem, and root tuber of which contain a reddish juice that does not dissolve in water but which does act as a dye when exposed to the air. An astringent substance called gambier is prepared from the juice and used in tanning and dying.

This procedure is an ancient one. In the 1930's, a piece of linen dating back more than 1,500 years to the Eastern Jin dynasty was found in Dayao Hill in the western suburbs of Guangzhou. The cloth is red on one side and black on the other and is believed to have been dyed with the *Uncaria gambir* plant. Gambiered silk is cool and crisp and easy to wash and dry. It does not stick to the body and does not easily dampen, making it perfect for wear in the hot and humid climate of tropical Southeast Asia.

Although gambiered silk has not been much used in fashion in recent years, it was very popular from the mid nineteenth century until about the 1950's. In nearly every Cantonese movie shot in Hong Kong before then, every rich person, whether rural landlord or city tycoon, wore a garment made of gambiered silk.

Here, samples of the fabric are displayed to show what it looks like at different stages of processing.

Whether due to the fact that it came only in black or because of the elaborate hand processing used in its creation, this silk fabric fell out of favour. Now, its only major factory is one in Lunjiao Village in Shunde where the silk is produced during the summer months, high temperature being yet another component in the making of this exquisite cloth.

The Making of Gambiered Silk

Guangdong's gambiered silk so resembles shiny black leather that many people have mistaken it for leather. Its resemblance to leather is all the more amazing when one considers that the fabric is fine enough for wear in the tropics.

The ingredients for the silk are mulberry grey silk fabric, the *Uncaria gambir* and river bed mud that has been deposited for many years. Each piece of carefully selected cloth is stretched and pegged on an open bit of lawn. The root tuber or stem tuber is mixed with water and filtered, leaving a red dye rich in plant pigment and tannin. The red dye is then evenly sprinkled on the fabric. With each sprinkling, the dye is spread with a mop and left to dry in the sun.

After the cloth has dried, it is soaked in the red dye. In between various dying and drying sessions, the cloth has to be boiled three times in the dye at a temperature of 47°C. After over thirty repetitions of dying and drying, the fabric turns red.

At this point, the fabric is once again laid flat on the grass and mud scooped from the river bed is swiftly daubed on it. This process takes place before dawn as the cloth can stay in the morning sun for only one hour before the mud must be washed away. The iron in the mud and the tannin in the fabric, when put together at the right temperature, produce a chemical reaction that turns the red fabric a dull black.

At night, the cloth is once more laid on the grass, this time for exposure to the dew and fog. By morning, a sheen appears and the manufacture of black gambiered Guangdong silk is complete.

Last year, Hong Kong fashion designer Romy Cheung Ka Po, using gambiered silk from Guangzhou, created a fashion line for women. The clothes were featured in a fashion show, 'The Black Aristocrat', held in the China Hotel in October during the Guangzhou Trade Fair. She received such a positive and encouraging response that she is planning to work with China's Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development District to produce Guangdong gambiered silk garments.

Staying in and Around Guangzhou

Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong, is one of China's most important cities, and as such it offers a number of very good hotels within the city proper and just west of it.

Guangzhou's better known hotels include the China Hotel, the White Swan, the Garden Hotel and the Dong Fang Hotel. The Guangdong Guesthouse, Liuhua, Baiyun and Guangzhou are some of the other good hotels, with the newcomers such as Hotel Equatorial, Plaza Canton and the Holiday Inn City Centre Guangzhou completing the list.

The Dong Fang Hotel and the Guangdong Guesthouse are probably the most famous, offering the best style among Guangzhou's older hotels. In their day, they were considered the most luxurious hotels in the city with their fine carpets and Chinese-style decorations and furniture. Guangdong Guesthouse used to be reserved only for Chinese leaders and heads of state or government, but that is no longer the case. Its unique fleet of Hongqi (Red Flag) limousines, modelled on a Soviet-style limousine, is very wide and rather comfortable, although perhaps less so in summer as they are not air-conditioned. The limos are available for rent by hotel guests. Like all old, grand Chinese hotels, the guesthouse has high ceilings, airy rooms, carved decorations, and works by famous Chinese painters.

Dong Fang stands facing the Exhibition Centre, the venue for Guangzhou's trade fair, which takes place in spring and autumn every year. It has been the major accomodation as well as a centre of activity for trade fair participants since the 1950's, and it has a long history of receiving foreign guests. Both Dong Fang and the Guangdong Guesthouse have been renovated, and in 1984 the Guangdong Guesthouse added a new, more modern wing.

Among the more modern hotels, the White Swan stands on quiet and beautiful Shamian Island overlooking the Pearl River. Right after it opened in 1983, it set precedent by allowing local people to visit freely the hotel's spectacular indoor garden and shopping arcade. Soon after, Dong Fang, which has a 48,000-square-metre classical garden, also opened its garden and shops to the public.

China Hotel, which opened in 1984, may offer a smaller garden than Dong Fang but it certainly has more shops. Among its many restaurants is a 'food street', modelled on Guangzhou's bustling streetside food stalls, which offers various Chinese cuisines such as Chaozhou (Chiuchow) snacks, dishes of southern China, noodles and congees. It has proved to be quite popular. China Hotel also provided the city with its first huge banquet hall which has become the venue for many major functions including the very popular beauty pageants.

The busy Pearl River harbour as seen from some of Guangzhou's waterfront hotels (photo by Tai Chi Yin)

It can be said that starting from around the mid 1980's, the opening of these world-class hotels have affected the lives of people living in or visiting Guangzhou as the hotels have become centres of activity, especially in the summer. The hotels have also become the city's major attraction for visitors from other parts of China who have played a significant role in improving trade and communications within Guangzhou.

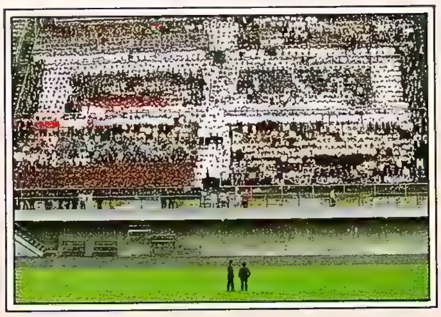
When the Garden Hotel opened, it created further excitement by organizing a design competition for its logo and coming up with a very grand Grand Opening. The hotel also offers an attached building of commercial offices and apartments and a large French-style banquet hall equipped with fine audio equipment.

Holiday Inn City Centre Guangzhou, which is opening early this year, is a joint venture of Guangzhou Cultural Development Corporation and Singapore Lum Chang (H. K.) Holdings Ltd. The hotel is equipped with facilities that can help promote the city's cultural activities such as a theatre with a seating capacity of five hundred and multi-purpose halls in which cultural exhibitions can be held. Plaza Canton has opened an art gallery on the second floor. It is managed by artists of the Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, which is situated just next to the hotel. The art gallery exhibits and sells paintings and sculptures.

Old-Fashioned Style and Comfort

For those who would like a taste of old Guangzhou hotels there are three choices besides the Dong Fang and Guangdong Guesthouse. Ai Qun Hotel on the Pearl River at Changdi opened in 1937. It was the Guangzhou hotel with the best view of the river until the White Swan came on the scene. In 1966 it added an 18-story new wing. The 15-story old wing has been slightly renovated but is still very old-fashioned with high ceilings and old-styled sofas. On the whole, it has maintained a high standard.

The Victory Hotel, also over half a century old, stands in a quiet, secluded area amidst lush greenery. There are only villas here and there are no vehicles around. The hotel has been renovated, but it still evokes the feeling of a bygone era. The Xinya Hotel, built in 1927, is found on one of Guangzhou's busiest streets, Renmin Road South opposite Nanfang Mansion, the city's biggest department store.



The staff of the China Hotel celebrate the hotel opening by forming the Chinese character "zhong", the first character in China (photo by Peng Zhenge)

Also overlooking the river is the Guangzhou Hotel situated at the northern end of the Haizhu Bridge. From the hotel you can clearly see the bustling scenes every morning around seven to eight and the rush hour in the late afternoon. The Haizhu Bridge and the square in front of it are crowded with flowing masses of people with their bicycles and goods going to or back from work. Even with the addition of three more bridges, the situation has only been slightly eased. During trade fairs, the hotel is very popular with Japanese businessmen who find the scene very lively.

Close to the Guangzhou Hotel is the Overseas Chinese Hotel. Due in part to its reasonable rates, the hotel is frequented by overseas Chinese and is also popular with

Taiwanese. Its staff can manage quite a few different Southeast Asian languages such as Thai and Indonesian.

For those who want to be close to the railway station, there is the Liuhua Hotel just south of the station square, while the Guangdong Hotel is perfect for those who would like a location close to the provincial and city government.

Actually, most hotels in Guangzhou are easy to reach and some have their own limousines. In any event, it is very easy to get a taxi on the street. Charges for the first four or so kilometres are Rmb 1.8 yuan, then 0.3 yuan for each additional kilometre. A trip from city centre to the Baiyun Airport costs around 12 yuan and trips within the city usually cost around 5–8 yuan.

West of the City

West of Guangzhou is Zhaoqing with its lovely Qixing (Seven Star) Crags. The best hotel there is the Huaqiao, a three-star hotel situated in the city centre. Both the Songtao and Xingyan Hotels are situated in the Qixing Crags area, with Songtao being the grander of the two.

For those who like to spend their holiday at the hot springs area, there is the Longshan Hot Spring Guesthouse at Xinxing which is quite large and which has proved to be popular with visitors. A second hotel at Xinxing is the China Travel Service Guesthouse. Though it is not as close to the hot spring area, it is quite clean, air-conditioned and has a bathroom in every guestroom. Hot water, though, is not guaranteed at all times.

West of Zhaoqing is Yunfu County, famous for its stone and marble, and its best hotel, the Yunfu, is built of granite.

South of Zhaoqing, nearly all the way to the coast, is Yangchun County. The best hotel there is the three-star Yangchun China Travel Service Hotel situated in the town centre. Further south, on the coast, is Yangjiang City where visitors can live in the Overseas Chinese Mansion, the Overseas Chinese Association Hotel or the Hai'ou Hotel. Still further south, on Haiping Island, is the town of Zhapo. A popular summer resort with a fine beach and fresh seafood, it has over ten small, 4-storey privately owned hotels. They are all near Zhapo's vast Dajiaowan beach and provide good service and facilities, including air-conditioning and a bathroom in each room. The biggest hotel in Zhapo is run by the government, but it is not as good as the smaller ones. Business in the area goes on through the night in the summer. There are also coffee shops and even a nightclub on the beach.

M. KWAN

GUANGDONG HOTELS

Guangzhou

Aiqun Hotel

愛群大酒店

Photo by Tai Chi Yin

113 Yanjiang Xi Rd, Guángzhou, 510120
Tel:.661445 Telex:44706 AQHTL CN Fax: 883519
GM: Xu Miaoxia
Opened 1937
Over 370 rooms Rates: double HK$220/235
Facilities: Over 10 Chinese and western restaurants and a revolving restaurant at top of new wing, nightclub, disco, beauty parlour, barber shop, shops, IDD, telex, fax, laundry, foreign exchange

Baiyun Hotel

白雲賓館

367 Huan Shi Dong Road, Guangzhou, 510060
Tel: 333998 Telex: 44327 BYHTL CN Fax: 336498
GM: Tao Pingan
Opened 1976
Over 700 rooms Rates: double HK$220
Facilites: Chinese and western restaurants, bank, post office, barber shop, laundry, shops

Central Hotel

中央酒店

33 Ji Chang Road, San Yuan Li, Guangzhou
Tel: 678331 Telex: 44664 GICSO CN Fax: 663191
GM: William Kwok
Opened 28 September 1986
234 rooms and suites Rates: standard double FEC ¥400,460,1700
Only minutes from airport and railway station
Location: 2nd to 6th floors of Guangzhou International Centre of Science, Technology, Trade & Exhibition
Facilities: Business centre, 5 exhibition halls and 45 business offices, conference centre, Chinese and western restaurants, swimming pool, gym, billiard room, karaoke, beauty parlour, shopping arcade

China Hotel

中國大酒店

Liu Hua Road, Guangzhou 510015
Tel: 666888 Telex: 44888 CHLGZ CN Fax:677014
GM: Brandon Lee
Opened June 1984
Managed by New World Hotels International
1,017 rooms Rates: standard single US$80, twin US$85, suite US$140, 160, 185
Special discount of 40% off all room rates available now
There will be Trade fair rates for 14-30 Apr & 14-30 Oct, 1991
Located in city centre, 500 metres from railway station, 10-15 minute drive from airport
Cost of taxi fare to/ from airport: within FEC¥10
Facilities: Business centre, 13,700-sq-ft ballroom and 12 function rooms, 14 Chinese and western restaurants, tennis court, swimming pool, shopping arcades, bowling centre, billiard room, health club, beauty salon and hairdressers, laundry, clinic, bank

Dong Fang Hotel

東方賓館

Photo by Mei Wei

120 Liu Hua Rd, Guangzhou 510016
Tel: 669900 Telex: 44439 GZDFH CN Fax: 662775
GM: Chen Rufeng
Opened 1961
1,300 rooms and suites Rates: single/ twin HK$245-310
Facilities: Business centre, convention centre, classical gardens, 50 restaurants incl. Chinese, Japanese, French and American, recreation centre, amusement park, photo processing, tennis court, sauna, swimming pool, bowling alley, shops, laundry, barber shop

Hotel Equatorial Guangzhou

廣州貴都酒店

931 Renmin Rd, Guangzhou
Tel: 672888 Telex: 441168 EQUAT CN Fax: 672582, 672583
GM: Steve Lam

Opened July 1989
Manged by Hotel Equatorial International
300 rooms and suites Rates: (from 1 Apr 1991) standard US$75, deluxe US$90, suite US$150, presidential suite US$300
Distances from: airport and pier 15 min, railway station 5 min
Facilities: Business and convention centre, Chinese and western restaurants incl. Japanese, Chinese tea house, coffee shop, swimming pool, health centre karaoke, disco, lounges, banquet and conference rooms, baby-sitting, medical service, laundry

Fu Ho Hotel Guangzhou
廣州富豪酒店
27-33 Chuang Bian Rd, Guangzhou
Tel: 338238 Fax: 338968
GM: Wen Wenwei
Opened 6 August 1987
74 rooms Rates: standard US$28/ FEC¥218, deluxe suite US$87/FEC¥450
Distance from airport: 5 km Taxi fáre: around Rmb¥6
Distance from railway station: 4km Taxi fare: around Rmb¥5
Located near the Law & Notary Public Offfices of Guangzhou City & Guangdong Province
Facilities: Business centre with fax, photocopying, conference rooms, typing, courier, ticketing and IDD services, restaurants, karaoke, bar, laundry, hotel cars

The Garden Hotel
花園酒店
368 Huanshi Dong Rd, Guangzhou
Tel: 338989 Telex: 44788 GDHTL CN Fax: 350467

Photo by Mei Wei

Managed by Lee Gardens International Group
1,112 rooms and suites Rates: room US$1,080; Executive Floor: room US$113, suite US$178; Resident suite: US$178,230
Distances from: airport 20 min, railway station 10 min
Facilities: Fully–equipped business centre, convention hall/ banquet room, 8 function rooms, Chinese and western restaurants incl. coffee shop, Italian and English pub, disco, shopping arcade, hair and beauty salon, children's playground, clinic, baby–sitting, health club, swimming pool, squash courts, table tennis, tennis courts, snooker hall

Guangdong Hotel
廣東大廈
309 Dongfeng Rd Central, Guangzhou 510030
Tel: 339933 Telex: 44503 GDDSD CN
Rate: double HK$198

Guangdong Guesthouse
廣東迎賓館

603 Jiefang Rd North, Guangzhou 510030
Tel: 332950 Telex: 44755 GGGHE CN Fax: 332911
GM: Mai Qianhong
319 rooms and suites Rates: standard US$38, 20% discount available except during Trade Fairs
Distances from: airport 7 km (taxi fare about Rmb¥10), railway station 3 km
Facilities: Banguet hall, restaurants, car rental, coffee shop, beauty salon, foreign exchange, post office, photocopying service, shops

Guangdong Victory Hotel
廣東勝利賓館

Photo by Peng Zhenge

54 Shamian St, Guangzhou 510130
Tel: 862622 Telex: 441163 Fax: 862413
GM: Yang Junying
Room rate: US$21.26
Locted on Shamian Island, 20 min from railway station
Facilities: Business room, conference room, 12 restaurants incl. French, Japanese, Moslem and Chinese, shopping mall, gym, bank, bar

Guangzhou Hotel
廣州賓館
Haizhu Square, Guangzhou 510115
Tel: 338168 Telex: 44336 KCHTL CN Fax: 330791
GM: Wang Zhijian
411 rooms and suites Rates: standard FEC¥150, group rate FEC¥80
Distances from: airport 7 km (taxi fare about Rmb¥10), railway station 5 km
Facilities: Business centre, shops, laundry, bank, post office

Holiday Inn City Centre Guangzhou
廣州文化假日酒店

Photo by Mei Wei

Huanshi Dong, Overseas Chinese Village, 28 Guangming Rd, Guangzhou 510060
Tel: 766999 Telex: 441045 HICCG CN Fax:753126
GM: Dominique Nordmann
Opening March 1991
Managed by Holiday Inn (Asia Pacific) Ltd
391 rooms and 40 suites
Rates: Standard US$90, suite US$130-1,000
Distances from: airport 12 km/ 20 min, railway station 4 km/ 10 min
Facilities: Business centre, Executive Floor and Lounge, banquet hall, exhibition hall, 7 function rooms, Chinese and western restaurants, 500-seat cinema, disco, bar, swimming pool, health club with gym, laundry, beauty salon, doctor

Hong Mian Hotel
紅棉大酒店
184 Huan Shi Xi Rd, Guangzhou 510010
Tel: 663989
GM: Li Bozhou
370 rooms and suites Rates: double HK$290/345
Facilities: Restaurants, shops, recreation facilities

Huaqiao Hotel
華僑大廈
2 Qiaoguang Rd, Guangzhou 510115
Tel: 336888 Fax: 351504
GM: Chi Yanqing
Rates: twin HK$200-230

Liuhua Hotel
流花賓館
194 Huanshi Xi Rd, Guangzhou 510017
Tel: 668800 (Reservation: 664030) Telex: 44298 GZLHH CN Fax: 667828-2348
GM: Lin Jinhai
700 rooms and 10 suites Rates: twin HK$260-315
Facilities: 9 Chinese and western restaurants, multi–

LIUHUA HOTEL

purpose conference centre, shops, bank, beauty salon

Nan Fang Mansion

南方大廈

34 no.2 Xidi Rd, Guangzhou 510134
Tel: 888133
GM: Mei Songguang
Rate: double HK$270

Nanhu Hotel

南湖賓館

Tonghe, Sha He, Guangzhou 510515
Tel: 706706 Telex: 44511 NANHU CN Fax: 706160
GM: Pan Cheng Yan (Vincent Poon)
370 rooms Rates: room FEC¥100/168, suite FEC¥198/218
Located in the northeastern suburbs, about 10 km from city centre, 6 km/20 min from airport (taxi fare: FEC¥25), 10 km from railway station
Facilities. Part of the Guangdong Nanhu Tourist Centre with amusement park, boats, horses and shooting ground, villas, Chinese and western restaurants, conference rooms, swimming pool, dance hall, shopping arcade, business facilities

New Asia (Xinya) Hotel

新亞酒店

10-12 Renmin Nan Rd, Guangzhou 510130
Tel: 884722
GM: Song Yulan
Opened 1927
143 rooms Rate: double HK$245

New Mainland (Xin Da Di) Hotel

新大地賓館

70 Zhanqian Rd, Guangzhou 510010
Tel: 678638 Telex: 44763 MAINL CN
Fax: 678638-3022
Rates: twin HK$210/310

Ocean Hotel

遠洋賓館

Photo by Li Zhongyi

390 Huanshi Rd East, Guangzhou 510061
Tel: 765988 Telex: 44638 GOHOL CN Fax: 765475
GM: Ma Rong
Around 200 rooms and suites Rates: twin HK$240-270
Facilities: Chinese and western restaurants, shopping arcade, dance hall

Oriental Silk Hotel

東方絲綢大廈

752, Dong Feng Dong Rd, Guangzhou 510080
Tel: 762888 Telex: 441181 OSH CN Fax: 750796
Opened 18 March 1990
262 rooms Rates: double FEC ¥140/180/198, suite FEC ¥210/360
Facilities: Business centre, conference hall, function and banquet rooms, restaurants, coffee shop, silk shopping centre, karaoke, beauty salon, billiard room, health centre, car rental

Overseas Chinese Hotel (Guangzhou)

廣州華僑酒店

90 Zhanqian Rd, Guangzhou 510010
Tel: 663488 Telex: 441178 OCHTL CN Fax: 663230
GM: Deng Dingguang
Opened 1957
400 rooms and suites
Rates (before Apr): standard single US$25, twin US$30, suite US$33/53
Distances from: airport 20 min (taxi fare Rmb¥8), railway station 0.5 km
Facilities: Business centre, restaurants, bar, coffee shop, bank, conference centre, shopping arcade, beauty salon, clinic, billiard, ball room

Plaza Canton

廣州江南大酒店

348 Jiang Nan Da Rd C, Guangzhou 510245
Tel: 418888 Telex: 441032 NOVGZ CN
Fax: 429645
GM: Thomas K. Linke
Opened September 1988
480 rooms and suites Rates: standard single US$70, double US$80, standard suite (two bedroom) US$185, presidential suite US$690
Special rates for long staying guests
Distances from: city centre 15 min, airport 30 min, railway station 15 min, ferry terminal 5 min
Facilities: Business centre, 4 restaurants, 2 bars, disco/karaoke, swimming pool, shopping arcade, billiard room, game room, tennis court, fitness centre, beauty salon, limo service

Sinochem Hotel

中化大酒店

No. 58 Zan Qian Lu, Guangzhou 510160
Tel: 672288 Telex: 441148 SNOCM CN Fax: 674163
Opened 28 September 1989
260 rooms Rates: single FEC ¥78/94, standard FEC ¥86-118, suite FEC ¥144
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, food street, coffee shop, multi-purpose hall, function room

Sino Trade Centre

廣州華茂中心

63 Pan Fu Rd, Guangzhou 510180
Tel: 336622 Telex: 44833 STC CN Fax: 338669
GM: Joseph Fung
Opened September 1987
Managed by Content International Ltd
120 combined office/ apartment suites
Room rates: standard double HK$400, suite HK$450, 700
Apartment suite rates (monthly rental, 3–month minimum stay): standard US$1550-1750, deluxe US$2800-3700
Distances from: airport 20 min, railway station 3 min, ferry pier 20 min
Facilities: Business centre, conference rooms, a fully–equipped kitchenette in every suite, restaurants, lobby bar, laundry, car rental

White Swan Hotel

白天鵝賓館

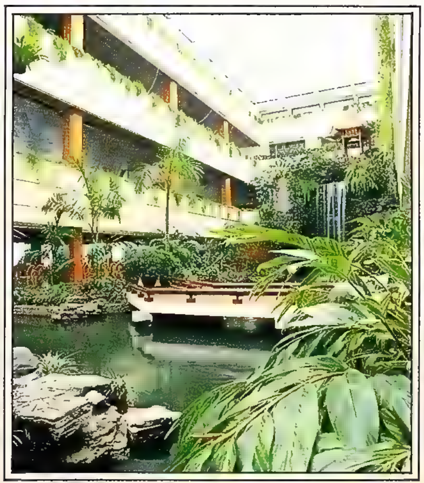


Photo by Mei Wei

1 Southern St, Shamian Island, Guangzhou 510133
Tel: 886968 ext.12 Telex: 441163 WSH CN
Fax: 861188
GM: Yang Xiaopeng Opened 1983
1,000 rooms and suites Rates: standard US$ 90, suite US$ 140-550
Distances from: airport 25 min, railway station 15 min
Facilities: Chinese and western restaurants incl. Japanese, lobby bar, convention and banqueting facilities, 2 swimming pools, health centre

Zhaoqing

China Travel Service (Xinxing)

新興中國旅行社

Zhongshan Park, Xinxing, Zhaoqing, Guangdong 527400
Tel: 884971, 884271
GM: Zhang Tingying
Opened 1 January 1978
74 rooms Rates: double US$12-20, suite US$18-22
Special rates: double US$12-17, suite US$16-20
Distances from: airport 180 km, railway station 60 km, pier 62 km
Facilities: shops, coffee shop, dance hall, karaoke

Huaqiao Hotel

華僑大廈

Photo by Liang Wenlian

90 Tianning North Road, Zhaoqing, Guangdong 526040
Tel: 232952 Telex: 44629 HQHZQ CN Fax: 231197, 233637
GM: Li Gangming
Opened December 1982
242 rooms Rates: double US$32-50, suite US$300
Special rates: double US$28-45, suite US$250-280
Distances from: airport 120 km, railway station 3 km, pier 2 km
Located in the centre of Zhaoqing
Facilities: Business centre, health club, bar, dance hall, billiard room, karaoke,

Longshan Hot Spring Guesthouse

龍山溫泉賓館

Hot Spring Area at the foot of Longshan Hill, Xinxing, Zhaoqing, Guandong 527431
Tel: 863386, 863328
GM: Wen Jiekai
Opened June 1984
56 rooms Rates : double US$12-18, suite US$18-20
Special rates: double US$10-16, suite US$15-18
Distances from: airport 190 km, railway station 73 km, pier 71 km
Located 13 km south of Xinxing county town
Facilities: shops, dance hall

Songtao Hotel

松濤賓館

Wan Song Gang, Qixing Crags, Zhaoqing, Guangdong 526020
Tel: 224412 Telex: 44386 STHZQ CN Fax: 224412-1638
GM: Shi Weikun
Opened 1 October 1979
211 rooms Rates: double US$20-30, suite US$40-50
Special rates: double US$20, suite US$40
Distances from: airport 120 km, railway station 6 km, pier 4 km
Located in the scenic region of the Qixing Crags
Facilities: Business centre, coffee shop, dance hall, hotel cars

Xingyan Hotel

星岩賓館

Xi Niu Gang, Qixing Crags, Zhaoqing, Guangdong, 526020
Tel: 226688, 224112, (direct) 234121
GM: Xi Yilian
Opened May 1961
155 rooms Rates: double US$17-25, suite US$30
Special rates: double US$12-20, suite US$25
Distances from: airport 120 km, railway station 5.5 km, pier 3.5 km
Located in the scenic area of Qixing Crags
Facilities: shops, coffee shop, dance hall, hotel cars

Yunfu Hotel

雲浮大酒店

Xingyun Road, Yunfu, Zhaoqing, Guangdong 527300
Tel: 822779, 823901, (direct) 828538 Fax: 828528
120 rooms Rates: double US$17-25, suite US$33-50
Special rates: double US$13-20, suite US$30-45
Distances from: airport 180 km, railway station 64 km, pier 67 km
Located in the centre of Yunfu
Facilities: shops, coffee shop, dance hall, ticket booking service

Yangjiang

Hai'ou Hotel

海鷗大酒店

2 Shangkeng Rd, Yangjiang, Guangdong
Tel: 225588 Cable: 0022
GM: Yan Chunjiong
81 rooms and suites Rates: single Rmb ¥70, double Rmb¥120, suite ¥130
A modern building Located east of the city's bus terminal
Facilities: Restaurant, conference room, dance hall, billiard tables, shops, telex, cable

Overseas Chinese Association Hotel

僑聯大廈

16, No.1 Dongfeng Rd, Yangjiang, Guangdong 529500
Tel: 223971 Cable: 5838
GM: Li Rensheng
125 rooms and suites Rates: double Rmb ¥88, suite Rmb ¥98
Located in city centre
Facilities: Classical garden, restaurant, conference room, coffee shop, shops, beauty salon, bank

Overseas Chinese Mansion

華僑大廈

7, No.2 Dongfeng Rd, Yangjiang, Guangdong
Tel: 224890 Cable: 2464
GM: Li Qilie
45 rooms and suites Rates: single Rmb ¥50, double Rmb ¥90, suite Rmb ¥120
Amidst greenery and opposite Yuanyang Park along the Yangjiang section of Guangzhou-Zhanjiang Highway
Facilities: Restaurant, conference room, coffee shop, dance hall, billiard table

Yangchun

Yangchun Hotel

陽春賓館

8 Nanxin Rd, Yangchun County, Guangdong
Tel: 74609 Cable: 2022
GM: Yang Hengnan
48 rooms and suites Rates: double Rmb ¥50 suite Rmb ¥60
Facilities: Restaurant built over water, dance hall, shops, car repair

GUANGXI HOTELS

Nanning

Mingyuan Hotel

明園飯店

38 Xinming Rd, Nanning, Guangxi 530012
Tel: 28923 Telex: 48143 MIYUH CN Fax: (0771) 28583
GM: Dong Weichao
Opened October 1956
248 rooms Rate: double FEC¥125
Located in city centre, 34 km from airport, 3 km from railway station
Facilities: shops, bar, disco, beauty salon, laundry, IDD, telex, fax, foreign exchange, car rental

Photo by Deng Chaoxing

Xiyuan Hotel

西園飯店

38 Jiangnan Rd, Nanning, Guangxi 530031
Tel: 29923, 22075 Telex: 48137 XIYUH CN Fax:24864
GM: Zhang Shaohua
Opened 1959
760 beds Rates: double US$21, suite US$25/27
20% discount during off-peak seasons
Located in the southern part of city, close to Yongzhou River and Bridge
Distances from : Nanning airport 30 km, railway station 4 km
Facilities: Chinese and western restaurants, conference room,shopping arcade, beauty salon, laundry, bar, clinic, billiard room, swimming pool, IDD, post office, foreign exchange, safe deposit box, car and bicycle rental

Yongzhou Hotel

邕州飯店

59 Xinming Rd, Nanning, Guangxi 530012
Tel: 28323, 23120 Telex: 48145 JCYZH CN Fax: 25032
GM: Jin Zhengzhong
Opened 1956
933 beds Rate: standard room US$20
Located in city centre, 34 km from airport, 3 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and western restaurants, shops, beauty salon, laundry, bar, dance hall, clinic, IDD, telex, fax

Ningming

Huashan National Hotel (Resort Villas)

花山民族山寨賓館

At foot of Panlong Hill, Zuojing Huashan Scenic Area, Ningming, Guangxi
Assistant GM: Wu Jiahan
Soft opened 18 October 1989
At present 24 rooms
Rates: US$15.4, group rate US$11.5
Distances from: Nanning airport 150 km, Ningming railway station 4 km
Facilities: Restaurant, cruise boat
The villa houses, reconstructions of wooden houses of the Zhuang, Dong and Miao minority peoples, are air–conditioned and equipped with bathrooms.

TC20

"DIAMOND" BRAND CANVAS BAGS

They are rucksacks, bags and handbags, schoolbags and bags for fieldwork, etc. There are more than a hundred specifications of "Diamond" canvas bags, all well-matched in colour and handy. "Diamond" bags are inevitable in your everyday life.

We are well in a position to make you prompt delivery and are also ready to take orders made to your sample or of your material.

Contact us, the Hubei Branch of China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corporation, Please.

TC29

TC30

帆布包袋

鑽石牌帆布包袋，有各式旅行背包袋、包袋、手提包、學生書包、野外地質專業人員工作用包等一百多種規格，配色協調，使用方便，是日常生活必備品。

常備現貨，交貨迅速，歡迎詢問、洽談、訂購和來料來樣加工。

AH9017 AH9018 AH9015 AH9016

钻石牌
DIAMOND
6
5

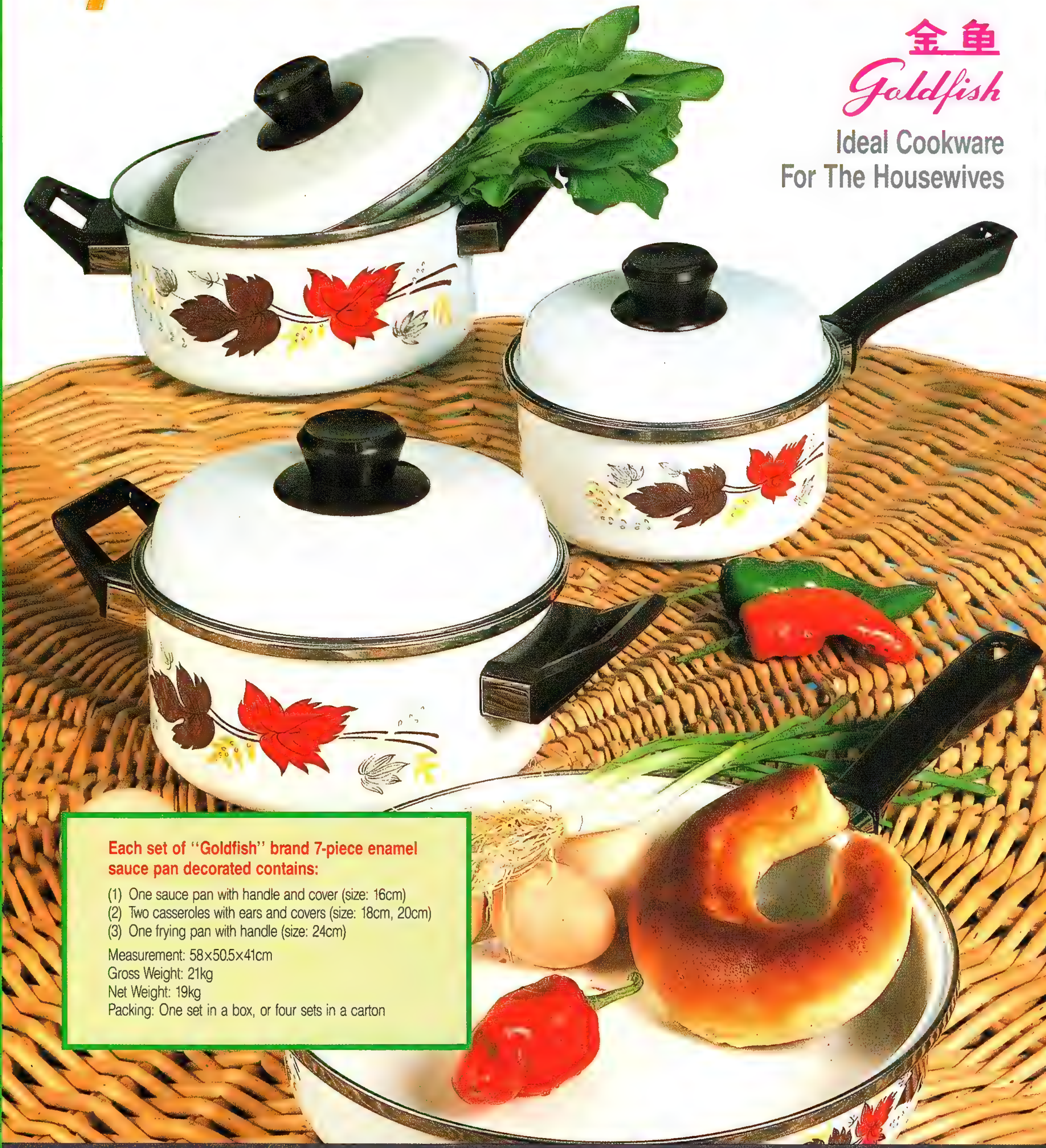
湖北省輕工業品進出口公司

HUBEI PROVINCIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

中國武漢勝利街99號　電話：325419　514031　514772　516065　電傳：40119 HBLIC CN　傳眞：(027)325097
99 Sheng Li Street, Hankou, China　Tel: 325419 514031 514772 516065　Telex: 40119 HBLIC CN　Fax: (027) 325097
湖北省應山縣廣水包裝總廠

"GOLDFISH" BRAND

7-PIECE ENAMEL SAUCE PAN DECORATED



Each set of "Goldfish" brand 7-piece enamel sauce pan decorated contains:

(1) One sauce pan with handle and cover (size: 16cm)
(2) Two casseroles with ears and covers (size: 18cm, 20cm)
(3) One frying pan with handle (size: 24cm)

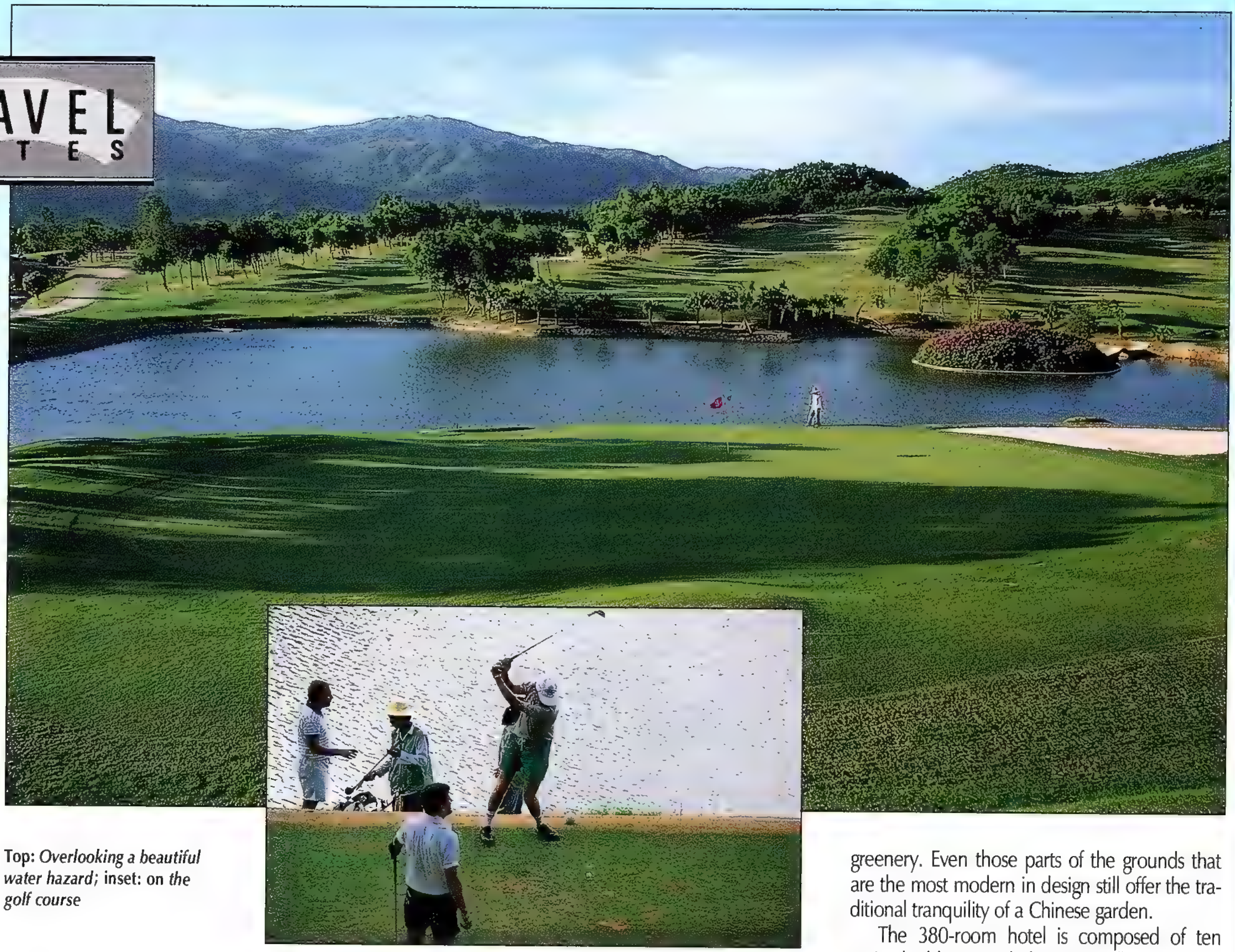
Measurement: 58×50.5×41cm
Gross Weight: 21kg
Net Weight: 19kg
Packing: One set in a box, or four sets in a carton

湖北省輕工業品進出口公司
中國武漢勝利街99號　電話：514773,327353　電掛：40119 HBLIC CN　傳眞(027)325097
HUBEI PROVINCIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
99 Sheng Li Street, Hankou, China　Tel: 514773, 327353　Telex: 40119 HBLIC CN　Fax: (027) 325097
湖北省蘄春縣包裝裝璜總廠　Hubei Qichun Packaging General Factory

钻石牌
DIAMOND
HB8101S

DIAMOND brand sportswear from Hubei is made of pure cotton, polyester/cotton, acrylic/cotton, synthetic fibres and various types of blended and mixed fabrics. The main export products include a wide variety of men's, women's and children's sportswear, knitwear and pyjamas in complete specifications. Scope of business: T-shirts, singlets, vests, briefs, children's suits, cotton interlock singlets and pants; various types of pyjamas for men, women and children; men's, women's and children's sportswear, vests, short-sleeved shirts, two-piece sport suits, piqué polo shirts, etc. We also export a wide variety of knitted fabrics. Knitted goods from Hubei are sold to many countries and regions with great success. We undertake processing with supplied designs and materials, and welcome business discussions.

HBL 湖北省輕工業品進出口公司
HUBEI PROVINCIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.
中國武漢勝利街99號 電話：516141 320078 514031 516065 電傳：40119 HBLIC CN 傳眞：(027)325097
99 Sheng Li Street, Hankou, China Tel: 516141 320078 514031 516065 Telex: 40119 HBLIC CN Fax: (027) 325097
湖北省工貿合營天門塑料廠 HUBEI INDUSTRY & TRADE JOINTLY OWNED TIANMEN PLASTICS FACTORY



Top: *Overlooking a beautiful water hazard;* inset: *on the golf course*

Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel and Golf Course

Text by Zheng Yanrong
Photos by Chan Yat Nin

The **Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel** is situated in the southern area of the Pearl River Delta not far from the city of Guangzhou, making it the ideal destination for anyone in Southeastern China or Hong Kong who wants to get away from it all.

Living or working in a city like Hong Kong can be stressful, as any Hong Kong resident can tell you. However, thanks to the Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel and Golf and Country Club in Guangzhou, it is possible to escape for a few days while spending relatively little time or money.

At the hotel there is water everywhere, reflecting its neo-classic lines. Architecturally, the hotel is a blend of traditional Chinese design and clean modern functionality.

Nowhere is the Chinese architectural influence more keenly or more beautifully felt than in the spacious grounds with their formal Chinese gardens, arched bridges and lush greenery. Even those parts of the grounds that are the most modern in design still offer the traditional tranquility of a Chinese garden.

The 380-room hotel is composed of ten main buildings and fourteen villas, allowing guests their choice of standard or deluxe accomodations. Every room is equipped with an air–conditioner, telephone, refrigerator and colour television set. Thanks to the presence of a natural hot spring on the grounds, guests may choose to have a bathroom with either regular or hot spring water.

Guests may also choose between the hotel's two restaurants, one serving Chinese cuisine and the other Western cuisine. And, for the person planning a convention or other large gathering at the Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel, the restaurants are large enough to hold a banquet for 1,000 people! The hotel caters for both the business traveller and the tourist. Those needing to conduct business even while on vacation will find the hotel's bank, post office and conference rooms a help, while other guests will enjoy the shopping centre. The hotel even boasts a salon for the ladies who can see to their beauty needs after taking a relaxing dip in the hot spring bathing pool.

The resort management has not forgotten either the children or the adults who want o have a little fun. Available to guests are such recreational facilities as billiard tables, video-

Left: *The lobby of the country club is decorated with this lamp made of palm leaf fans*
Below: *The hotel's hot tub*
Right: *In the foreground is Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel, not far away from picturesque villages and fields*

game machines, dodgem cars and boats, and a grand circuit raceway.

There are athletic facilities available as well and these include horseback riding, shooting and tennis courts. Last of all, for those who are still full of energy in the evening, the hotel has a disco and karaoke club.

Zhongshan Hot Spring Golf Course, the first in China, was designed by one of the all-time great professional golfers, the American Arnold Palmer, who in recent years has turned his talent to designing world-class courses.

The eighteen hole golf course is covered with Bermuda grass along its fairways and greens. This specially selected grass is short and soft, making it an excellent choice.

The course includes many water traps, beautiful to look at but challenging to play around. Additional challenges to players come in the form of bunkers and slopes. Some approaches are undulating, causing the golfer to think long and hard before attempting his shot.

Play at the course is restricted to members of the Zhongshan Hot Spring Country Club which has all the amenities associated with a fine club: restaurant, bar, sauna and swimming pool.

In addition to playing host to foreign golfers, the course is now being used as a training ground for China's first generation of golfers. These young people from the Zhongshan Sanxiang Community School are proving to be apt and eager students of the game.

Whether you are staying at the hotel or at the adjacent country club, be sure to climb Luogugang Hill from which you have an unobstructed view of the hotel and its gardens to the south and the golf course to the north.

Getting There:

There are daily ferries from Hong Kong to the ports of Jiuzhou and Zhongshan. From Jiuzhou to the hotel is a distance of 25 kilometres, while it is a 35-kilometre trip to the hotel from Zhongshan.

Travellers can also reach the hotel and country club overland from Guangzhou.

Making Reservatons:

Address: Zhongshan Hot Spring Hotel
Sanxiang Town, Zhongshan City,
Guangdong, China
Telephone: 822811, 824019
Fax: 821228
Telex: 426010 CSHS CN

On Well-Known Mutton Dishes

Instant Boiled Mutton

One of Beijing's best known dishes is *Shuan Yangrou* (Instant Boiled Mutton or Mongolian Hot Pot) for which, according to legend, we can thank Kublai Khan's cook. Over seven hundred years ago, Kublai Khan (1215-1294), first emperor of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), was commanding his troops on a northern expedition. One day, he ordered his cook to prepare mutton simmered in water, a favourite dish from the emperor's grasslands home.

As the cook busied himself preparing the meal, word came that enemy troops were approaching. Seeing that it was impossible to cook the dish as usual, an idea occurred to the cook. He cut the most tender part of the mutton, sliced it into thin strips and threw it into boiling water, hastily stirring the meat. When the meat had cooked, he scooped out the pieces, added salt and presented the dish to his master. Kublai Khan liked the tenderness of the meat, which he thought made him vigorous. And perhaps it did, as he and his troops quickly defeated the enemy.

After returning in triumph, Kublai Khan rewarded the cook and ordered him to make the dish again. This time the man added various seasonings such as sesame oil, pickled beancurd sauce, chillis and leeks, making the mutton even tastier. Kublai Khan himself named the dish 'Instant Boiled Mutton', and ever since it has been a much enjoyed Chinese treat as well as one of the three main local dishes of Beijing.

You can find this Mongolian hot pot in many good restaurants throughout China, the most famous ones being the Donglaishun in Beijing, the Hongchangxing in Shanghai, and the Huimin in Guangzhou.

An All Lamb Feast

In Hongbinlou, a Moslem restaurant situated on West Chang'an Avenue in Beijing, there was once a famous chef named Song Shaoshan who cooked an all lamb feast consisting of 128 *different* lamb dishes. He made good use of all the parts of the sheep's body, using even the marrow and the *tixu* (juttings found on the hoof).

Today, of course, such a meal would be impractical and unlikely to attract many diners. However, some chefs have extracted from Song's feast a smaller version called 'All Lamb Dishes'. This meal usually includes the following eight courses: deep-fried mutton tripe, deep-fried brain, stir-fried kidneys, cooked marrow, steamed *tixu*, cooked ears and stewed tongue and eyes.

Some of the primary ingredients, such as eyes, ears and tongue, have to be collected from several animals in order to cook a single course. The most difficult to obtain is the *tixu*, also called 'tiger eyes'. These are the two white juttings, a bit larger than a soy bean, found on the sheep's hooves. A single plate of this delicacy requires *tixu* from ten to twenty kilograms of sheep hooves.

Barbecued Mutton

In Beijing, by the Yinding Bridge near Shicha Lake, is a restaurant called Kaorouji. As its name suggests, barbecued mutton is the featured course on the menu. The staff employs special cooking methods, and the ingredients are carefully chosen. For example, the restaurant buys only sheep raised in an area west of Zhangjiakou in northwestern Hebei Province and certain other large, long-tailed sheep from another specific area.

At the Kaorouji Restaurant, the process of preparing the meat for the barbecue is unusual to say the least. The raw mutton is first wrapped in cloth, frozen for twenty-four hours, and then cut into slices 7-10cm long, 2-3cm wide and thin enough to be translucent. After the meat slices have been well mixed with special seasonings, they are barbecued until they turn golden yellow. Customers can barbecue the meat themselves or ask a waiter to do it for them. The barbecued mutton is eaten with such staple foods as sesame seed cake or crackers which resemble ox tongue.

Eight Mutton Dishes

The Hexuan Restaurant on Niujie Street in Beijing is famous for its eight unusual mutton dishes including mutton simmered in soy sauce, quick-boiled mutton balls, mutton slices cooked in sweet and sour sauce, fried tenderloin and stewed offal.

Boiled and Steamed Short Ribs

Another long time favourite mutton dish is boiled and steamed short ribs. The ribs are first parboiled and then steamed with green onions and ginger root. To eat them, you dip the ribs into a mixture of sesame oil, chilli oil, soy sauce and spices.

Pickled Mutton

Besides steaming, boiling and barbecuing mutton, you can also pickle it. This traditional method of preserving food also enhances its flavour. On the west side of Beijing's Qianmen Street is a shop, Yueshengzhai, that sells this piquant dish. The signboard that hangs outside tells you that this shop has been producing 'Five Flavoured Pickled Mutton' since the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911).

In 1886, the Dowager Empress Cixi (1835-1908) granted the shop four boards with gilt inscriptions in honour of its pickled mutton. In addition, she ordered that some of it be brought to her at the palace every year as tribute. Since then, both the pickled mutton and the Yueshengzhai Restaurant that serves it have enjoyed great fame in Beijing.

There are three reasons for the success of the pickled mutton. First, the restaurant is meticulous in choosing the best meat and then cutting it so that it absorbs the full flavour of the seasonings. Secondly, the cooking time and degree of heat are carefully controlled. The meat is first boiled over high heat and then gently simmered for six or seven hours both to tenderize the meat and to rid it of the odor usually associated with mutton. Third, the cook makes new gravy from the mellow, thick gravy of earlier cooking so that the original aroma and taste are preserved.

Whole Roast Sheep

The delicious Xinjiang Whole Roast Sheep easily rivals the well-known Cantonese Roast Suckling Pig as a gourmet favourite. The meat of the sheep is coated with a paste of egg yolks and fine flour and then roasted whole. It is a particularly aromatic dish that appeals as much to the sense of smell as to the sense of taste.

Cured Mutton

Laotongjia Cured Mutton, crisp and savoury but never greasy, is typical of the mutton dishes you can find in the historic city of Xi'an in Shaanxi Province. Like the city, the dish also has a history.

The Dowager Empress Cixi, who so enjoyed the pickled mutton served by a Beijing restaurant, found herself in Xi'an while fleeing the Eight-Power Allied Forces who had entered Beijing. As the empress and her retinue crossed Guangji Street, the lady began to smell the aromatic Laotongjia Cured Mutton dish. She ordered some, tasted it and sighed happily. Here, too, she granted an imperial inscribed board, making the dish even more famous.

The main ingredient of this dish is chops cooked in a mixture of Glauber's salt, Chinese pickling ash, cinnamon, star anise, fennel and other spices. The chops are placed in earthenware jars which are filled with fresh well water. Then fine salt and Glauber's salt are sprinkled over the meat to preserve it. The curing time varies from one or two days during the summer to four or five days in the colder months. When the mutton turns red, the chops are boiled in seasoned gravy, then removed from the flame and left to sit in the pot for about half an hour to simmer until done.

Steamed Mutton with Soft-Shelled Turtle

In the southern part of China such ingredients as mung beans, turnips, vinegar and sugar cane are boiled together with the meat to rid it of its strong smell. A very interesting dish using that technique is 'Steamed Mutton with Soft-Shelled Turtle', a Song-dynasty dish served by the Bagualou Restaurant in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Before cooking, both the mutton and turtle have strong odors. However, when they are cooked together and steamed until the meat falls off the bones, the smells vanish and only the good flavours remain.

Fried Sheep Intestine

The Yao Autonomous County of Du'an in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region offers yet another distinctive lamb dish. This is 'Fried Yangjiang' (Sheep Intestines), a dish rarely found elsewhere in China. It is a favourite with the Zhuang and Yao peoples who live in Guangxi.

The cook first cuts a length of intestine weighing about half a kilogram. He ties the two ends to prevent the green milky substance found inside from leaking out. Then he hangs the intestine in a well-ventilated area for later use. To cook it, the intestine is stir-fried over a slow fire. When it has cooked, the meat is shredded and blended with onion, spring onion, white spirit and vinegar before being cooked a second time for a short while.

Sour and Chilli Mutton Soup

Kaifeng, the capital of Henan Province, has long been famous for its local dishes, especially those of the Hui people. Sour and Chilli Mutton Soup is served at the Bianjingqiao Restaurant where it is a great favourite, especially during late autumn and early winter.

The ingredients are mutton, old soup stock and chilli oil made by frying the chillis in oil skimmed from the soup. With these ingredients it is easy to see why the soup is a cold weather treat.

Boiled Suet

Perhaps not to everyone's liking but certainly a favourite of the Kazaks in Xinjiang is boiled suet. Whenever an honoured guest visits a Kazak herdsman's family, the host treats him to a lamb feast at which the boiled suet is an indispensable dish.

A round, tender and large suet weighing between five and ten kilograms is taken from the tail of a sheep. The suet is parboiled in soup stock and served.

China's many ethnic groups have produced literally thousands of different dishes over the centuries, many of which you can still find in restaurants and homes around the country. As you have seen, lamb and mutton are no exception to the variety and creativity of Chinese cookery.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

Zhaoqing's 'Dragon' Tour

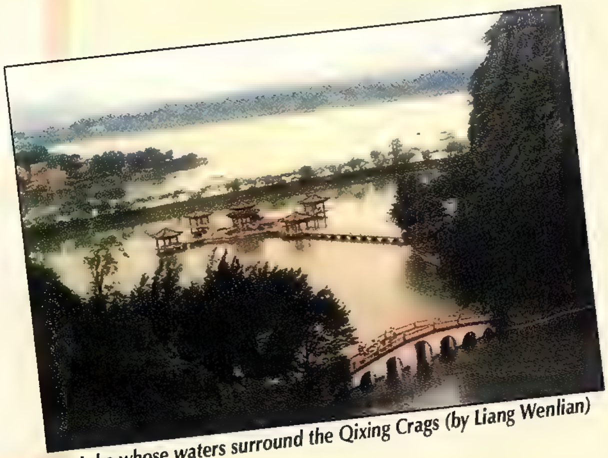
Zhaoqing lies about 118 kilometres west of Guangzhou, and it is one of Guangdong's most scenic areas. Zhaoqing is now promoting regional tourism using a Dragon theme.

One of the major attractions in the area are the Qixing (Seven Star) Crags, and they are definately worth a visit. Surrounded by Star Lake, the crags are a group of seven limestone peaks resembling the seven stars in the Big Dipper constellation. The crags are famous for their caves.

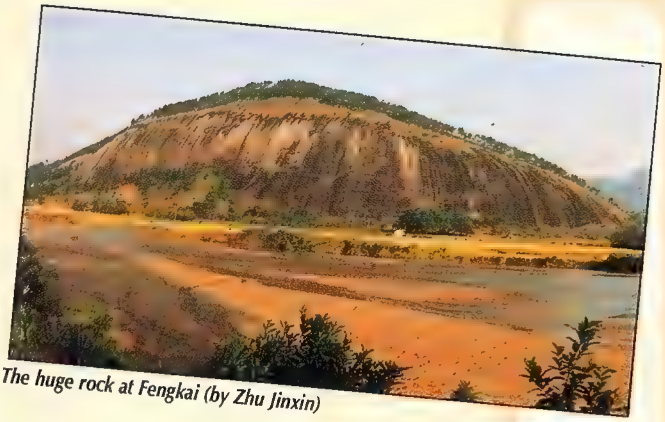
One of them is Longyan Cave, deep inside of which is a piece of flat stone called the 'Dragon Bed'. Around 1644, when the Ming dynasty was coming to an end, a Ming prince was fleeing the approaching Qing armies. He spent the night in the cave, sleeping on the stone bed. The prince later became emperor of the Southern Ming regime, a 'dragon' in his own right.

Near Longyan Cave is a newly established tourist area that includes a man-made beach, an ancient dwelling place of early ape man, and an ecology park. The area also provides facilities for camping, barbecuing, rowing and swimming. Less than ten kilometres away from there is Mount Dinghu, a summer resort noted for its lush greenery.

South of Xinxing County and 74 kilometres southwest of Zhaoqing is Longshan (Dragon Hill). On it is the Guo'en Temple where the Buddhist monk Hui Neng lived, died and had his body mummified. At the foot of the mountain is the Longshan Hot Spring Hotel, where hot spring water has taken on a sacred quality. Legend has it that 600 years after Hui Neng died in 713, a plague broke out in Longshan and the surrounding areas. It ended only when people discovered a gushing hot spring on the spot where Hui Neng sat until he died. The people came in masses to bathe in the water, and soon after, the plague ended. At 72.8°C, the water is said to be able to help cure skin diseases, diabetes and rheumatism.



Star Lake whose waters surround the Qixing Crags (by Liang Wenlian)



The huge rock at Fengkai (by Zhu Jinxin)

About 70 kilometres west of Zhaoqing and 1.5 kilometres northeast of Yunfu County is the Panlong karst cave. Its major attraction are growths formed by the mist. They resemble clusters of white flowers.

Also worth a visit is Longmu (Dragon Mother) Temple at Yuecheng, 91 kilometres west of Zhaoqing. It was built over 2,100 years ago by Emperor Shihuang of the Qin dynasty (221-207 B.C.) in memory of a young girl who had died. She was famous as a fortune-teller. One day, while she was bathing her feet in the Xijiang River she picked up a huge egg out of which came five dragons. The girl was then called the 'Dragon Mother'. In 211 B.C., the emperor sent for the girl, but his plan was thwarted by the dragons.

The present temple was rebuilt in 1903 during the Qing dynasty. It is said that whenever the water of Xijiang recedes after a very high tide, the banks are covered with knee-high mud except for the area around the temple. Local people still worship Longmu at her temple in Yuecheng.

About 172 kilometres west of Zhaoqing at Fengkai is the Shuanglong (Double Dragon) Cave which is actually a tunnel through a hill. It has two levels, the upper one featuring stalactites and the lower, an underground pool. Nearby, abruptly rising from the ground, is a huge rock which measures 191.3 metres high and 1.35 kilometres across.

The area can be covered in three to five days. The best time for a tour is from early April to the end of September because during that period almost every month sees a large-scale festive activity such as the Buddha Bathing Festival at Mount Dinghu, the Dragon Boat Festival along the Xijiang River and the birthday celebration for the Dragon Mother at Yuecheng.

Liang Wenlian

Landscape and Climate of the Chaozhou and Shantou Plain

The vast plain area of Guangdong, one of the oldest in the world, was formed about 200 million years ago. However, the Chaozhou and Shantou Plain in southeastern Guangdong on the edge of the ancient Guangdong plain is only several thousand years old. At that time, the region where Shantou, one of the Chinese cities that has adopted an open economic policy, and three other nearby counties, Chenghai, Jieyang and Chaoyang, are now located was actually submerged under water.

The alluvial plain was formed when some 10 million tons of sand and soil washed down the three main rivers in the province — the Hanjiang, the Yongjiang and the Liangjiang — and two other smaller rivers. The present Hanjiang River Delta, the largest in the region, spreads over an area of more than 1,200 square kilometres, and its coastline is extending into the ocean at the rate of twelve to fifteen metres a year.

In the sea that once surrounded the ancient continent were a number of islands which eventually became mountains and hills on land. The more famous examples are Jinshan Mountain and Xihu Mountain in Chaozhou and the mountains Sangpu, Qingma and Hengshan on the plain. One can easily notice the similarity of these mountains to those at the bottom of seas and oceans. Although many of the ancient submerged islands have become mountains on land, some are still surrounded by water. The scenic Queshi stone pillar group is one outstanding example.

The Queshi scenic spot and the city of Shantou, which direcctly face each other, are separated by a strip of water. The ferry journey across takes about ten minutes. The scenic landscape of precipitous hills and mountains spreads over an area of 3.4 square kilometres, containing 43 mountains and peaks covered with rocks of the most peculiar shapes. Travellers can also visit the majestic scenes created by erosion that played on huge granite slabs, rocks and mountains which were once at the bottom of the ocean.

The average temperature in Shantou during January is about 13.2°C and the aver-age temperature in July is 28.2°C. It has long summers and extremely short winters or, to put it another way, the winters almost completely overlap the spring, which is typical of a southern tropical climate.

Tropical fruits, including tangerines, bananas, lychee, and pineapples are produced in abundance in the area. The Chaozhou extra sweet tangerine is one of the most well-known species not only in Guangdong but in the entire country as well. The Chaozhou and Shantou Plain also turnes out the province's second largest crop of lychee and 60 per cent of the country's pineapple crop. About half the pineapple harvested in the province comes from the Chaozhou and Shantou area.

The average annual rainfall in the area is about 1,554.9 centimetres, which is the average total rainfall recorded during the two rainy seasons each year. The first rainy season begins around middle or late May and lasts until late June when the rain clouds move north to where the Yangtse River flows. The rainy season is immediately replaced by dry weather until the second typhoon season moves in around late July and stays until the end of October. The period during which the area has the least rainfall runs from late October to the end of March the next year.

The biggest island among the many islands off the coast of the Chaozhou and Shantou Plain is Nan'ao Island which is shaped like a calabash. It is about 15 to 20 kilometres from the mainland and has a total area of 104 square kilometres with a 77-kilometre coastline. It is a major regional base for the production of salt. Other crops from the sea include lobsters, squid, and garoupas.

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of the island. On June 22, the day summer arrives, the sun shines directly above the island and all shadows go into 'hiding'. Reflection of the bright sun can be seen even in deep wells.

The highest temperature recorded at noontime during mid-summer, which is around mid-July, averages 30.2°C, about 4°C lower than that recorded in Shantou. Hence, while Shantou records temperatures exceeding 35°C for an average of about two days between late June and mid–September, the island seldom experiences such hot weather. In the Shantou area, the lowest temperature during winter is about 10.1°C, which is normally recorded at dawn in January, while that of the island is about 11.4°C. While Shantou experiences extreme cold weather for an average of about four days each year, on the island only once in the past 30 years did the mercury plungs did the mercury plunge really low.

In Huilai County at the western part of the eastern district is a legendary landscape called the Shengquan (Sacred Spring) Harbour which is amazing in two aspects. The first is a spring on Haidian Beach with its uninterrupted supply of fresh water. The spring has been the source of drinking water for the 20,000 people of Sacred Spring Town and their forefathers since it was discovered during the Song dynasty (960-1279). The second phenomenon are the magnificent mirages which frequently appear in the area. They can last thirty to forty minutes and sometimes even up to several hours and can extend over the entire length of the bay.

Translated by Ursula Yeung

Average Climatic Conditions in Eastern Guangdong

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Shantou	Temperature (°C)	13.2	13.8	16.4	20.5	24.3	26.6	28.2	28.0	26.6	23.1	19.3	15.3
	Rainfall (mm)	33.2	50.9	68.5	122.7	230.5	339.1	234.0	205.3	146.6	60.1	38.3	25.6
Nan'ao	Temperature (°C)	13.9	14.1	16.6	20.8	24.2	26.3	27.5	27.5	26.8	23.9	20.3	16.4
	Rainfall (mm)	25.5	43.5	62.5	101.3	192.1	261.4	182.8	205.3	147.2	61.7	33.9	23.8
Shanwei	Temperature (°C)	14.4	15.0	17.9	21.7	25.2	27.0	28.1	27.9	27.1	24.2	20.4	16.5
	Rainfall (mm)	26.5	46.7	53.9	151.3	266.8	379.7	302.6	289.1	221.1	89.4	43.8	24.7

Hotels and Guesthouses at Wuyi Mountains in Fujian

Name	Address	Telephone
***Manting House**	Wuyi Palace, beneath Dawang Peak	32392
***Wuyi Villas**	Wuyi Palace, beneath Manting Peak	32683
***Sangu Hotel**	Sangu, opposite Wuyi Villas	32701
Jiuqu Hotel	Wuqu, beneath Yinping Peak	32528
Baihuayan Hotel	Baihuayan, Wuyishan City	32228
Baihuayan Villas	Baihuayan, Wuyishan City	32754
Wuyi Hotel	41 Zhongshan Road, Wuyishan City	32516

*Hotels with better facilities

Train Schedules
Nanning—Pingxiang

511 O.	Train No. / Station	512 O.
11:10	**Nanning** ↑	15:20
12:42	**Fusui**	13:40
14:53	**Chongzuo**	11:52
16:25	**Ningming**	09:57
17:45	↓ **Pingxiang**	08:40

O —Ordinary Passenger train
(Tourists who want to visit River Zuojiang can take this train)

Flights to and from Hong Kong

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Guangzhou—Hong Kong	2	08:20	09:00	CZ301
	1 3 4 5 6 7	10:15	10:55	CZ303
	1 3 4 5 6 7	08:20	09:00	CZ319
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:15	18:55	CZ305
Hong Kong—Guangzhou	2 5	10:00	10:25	CZ302
	1 3 4 5 6 7	18:10	18:35	CZ320
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:50	12:15	CZ304
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:45	20:10	CZ306
Shantou — Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:20	10:05	CA371
Hong Kong — Shantou	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:55	11:40	CA372
Xiamen — Hong Kong	2 4	17:00	18:00	CZ385
	5 6	15:25	16:40	CZ383
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:10	11:25	CZ381
Hong Kong — Xiamen	2 4	19:10	20:10	CZ386
	5 6	17:30	18:30	CZ384
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:15	13:15	CZ382
Fuzhou — Hong Kong	1	09:25	10:55	CA3057
	3	15:05	16:30	CA5009
	2 5	09:05	10:25	CA3055
	1 3 4 5 6 7	10:00	11:25	CA5005
Hong Kong —Fuzhou	1	11:50	13:00	CA3058
	3	17:20	18:30	CA5010
	2 5	11:25	12:35	CA3056
	1 3 4 5 6 7	12:15	13:25	CA5006

(Valid Spring 1991)

Ferry Schedules to and from Hong Kong

Route	Name of Ferry	Dep.	Arr.
Shantou — Hong Kong	Tonghu	Feb: Even days (except 4) March: Even days (except 8, 10, 18) 17:00	07:00 (next day)
	Nanhu	Feb: Odd days (except 1) March: Odd days (except 1, 13, 15) 17:00	07:00 (next day)
Hong Kong — Shantou	Tonghu	Feb: Odd days (except 5) March: Odd days (except 9, 11, 19) 17:00	07:00 (next day)
	Nanhu	Feb: Even days (except 2) March: Even days (except 2, 14, 16) 17:00	07:00 (next day)
Shanwei — Hong Kong	Donghu	Feb: 1, 3, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 March: 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29 18:00	02:00 (next day)
		Feb: 8-16 March: 2, 31 10:30	18:30
Hong Kong — Shanwei	Donghu	Feb: 18-25 09:30	17:30
		Feb: 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26, 28 March: 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31 21:30	05:30 (next day)
Zhaoqing — Hong Kong	Xijiang	Even days 19:00	07:00 (next day)
	Duanzhouhu	Odd days (except March 31) 14:00	19:00
Hong Kong — Zhaoqing	Xijiang	Odd days (except March 31) 19:30	07:30 (next day)
	Duanzhouhu	Even days 07:45	12:45

(Valid Spring 1991)

Train Schedules
Guangzhou—Foshan—Zhaoqing

357 O.	355 O.	69/68 EXP.	351 O.	**Train No.** **Station**	352 O.	354 O.	70/67 EXP.	358 O.
		From Shenzhen					To Shenzhen	
18:20	14:08	12:27	07:25	**Guangzhou**	10:08	13:12	17:50	20:15
18:55	14:43	13:00	07:58	**Foshan**	09:40	12:33	17:03	19:48
19:19	15:04	—	08:17	**Xiaotang**	08:58	12:09	—	19:21
19:39	15:25	—	08:35	**Sanshui**	08:38	11:50	—	19:02
—	15:37	—	—	**Baisha**	08:17	11:36	—	—
19:58	15:51	—	—	**Dasha**	08:04	11:23	—	18:37
—	16:07	—	—	**Yikeng**	—	11:11	—	—
—	16:20	—	—	**Yongji**	—	10:58	—	—
—	16:33	—	—	**Shuikeng**	—	10:45	—	—
—	16:43	—	09:21	**Dinghushan**	07:32		—	18:06
—	16:50	—	—	**Dinghu**	—	10:34	—	—
—	17:05	—	09:36	**Qixingyan**	—	—	—	17:50
20:40	17:08	14:25	09:39	**Zhaoqing***	07:15	10:15	15:30	17:45

*Tourists can visit Moyang River in western Guangdong from this station.

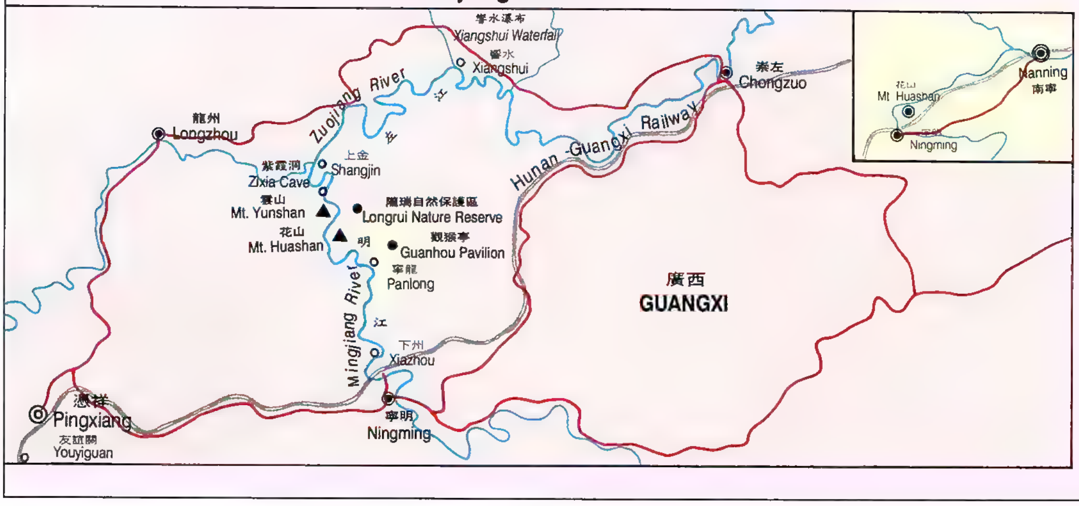
EXP. —Express O. —Ordinary Passenger train F.T. —Fast through passenger train

Long Distance Bus Service to and from Kowloon

Route	Dep.	Arr.
Zhaoqing — Kowloon	06:30	16:00
Kowloon — Zhaoqing	06:45	16:00
Huiyang — Kowloon	13:00	18:00
Kowloon — Huiyang	07:15	12:00
Shantou — Kowloon	05:00	17:45
Kowloon — Shantou	06:15	19:00
Lufeng — Kowloon	07:10	17:30
Kowloon — Lufeng	06:45	15:30
Haifeng — Kowloon	07:30	14:30
Kowloon — Haifeng	08:15	15:00
Chao'an — Kowloon	05:30	17:00
Kowloon — Chao'an	06:30	18:00
Kowloon — Yangjiang	09:30	01:00 (next day)

(For a detailed and complete time-table, please contact the bus company.)

Zuojiang Scenic Area


響水瀑布
Xiangshui Waterfall
響水
Xiangshui
崇左
Chongzuo
龍州
Longzhou
Zuojiang River
江
左
上金
Shangjin
紫霞洞
Zixia Cave
雲山
Mt. Yunshan
花山
Mt. Huashan
隴瑞自然保護區
Longrui Nature Reserve
觀猴亭
Guanhou Pavilion
明
寧龍
Panlong
Mingjiang River
江
下州
Xiazhou
憑祥
Pingxiang
友誼關
Youyiguan
寧明
Ningming
Hunan -Guangxi Railway
廣西
GUANGXI
花山
Mt Huashan
Nanning
南寧
Ningming

Shrines in Fujian Province

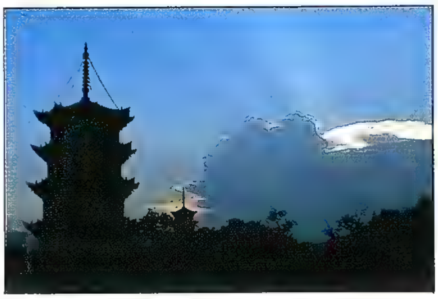
Fujian Province, long famous for such natural scenery as the Wuyi Mountains, is also rich in ancient religious sites. Buddhism and the worship of the Goddess Mazu, widespread in the province for centuries, have resulted in the building of many beautiful temples. Most of these are in the province's coastal area, reflecting the importance of Mazu to local fishermen.

Buddhist Temples

South Putuo Temple in Xiamen

This temple is located north of Xiamen University at the foot of the Wulao (Five Old Men) Peak at the southern end of the city. The temple is built into a hill on a grand scale, with each level successively rising up the mountain. You can find similarly designed temples all over Southeast Asia, each one a copy of the South Putuo Temple. The temple was first built in the Tang dynasty (618-907), burned down in the Ming (1368-1644) and rebuilt between 1662-1722 during the Qing dynasty.

Among the antiquities at the temple are several Burmese jade statues of Buddha, a white porcelain statue of Guanyin (Goddess of Mercy) and a bronze pagoda with seven Buddhas, the latter a cultural relic nearly two thousand years old.



The stone pagodas of Kaiyuan Temple (by Chen Shizhe)

On the cliffs behind the temple's Sutra depository are several stone carvings, among which is a four-metre by three-metre carving of the Chinese character for 'Buddha'. Cut into the mountain during the Qing dynasty (1644-1911), the bold strokes seem to have been swept onto the rock at one go with a huge caligraphy brush.

Nanshan (South Mountain) Temple

According to legend, this 1,200-year-old temple, which you can find in the southern outskirts of Zhangzhou City, was once the residence of Chen Yong, teacher of the Tang crown prince.

He was accused of offending the imperial court by building his own residence in excess of the authorized limits. His daughter, who shaved her head and became a nun, convinced her father to turn his home into a temple in order to avoid punishment. He did so, inviting a number of monks and an abbot to live there. The present Memorial Temple to Chen Yong was built by the monks on the site of Chen's original rooms. Behind the temple itself you can see a room, which was once the dressing room of Chen Yong's daughter.

Longshan Temple (by Han Qing)

One of the most interesting sights in the temple is the large bronze bell that hangs off the main hall. The bell has a height of 1.84 metres, a diameter of 1.15 metres at the mouth and a weight of 650 kilos. It was cast in 1319, and the casting includes the markings of a copper hairpin and two copper coins. When the temple monks were soliciting public funds to cast the bell, they were offered the hairpin by a poor woman and the two coins by a beggar who had nothing more to contribute. The monks spurned such poor efforts and did not add them to the other copper offerings which were to be melted down for use in the bell. When cast, the bell had two holes in it which could not be filled in even though the bell was recast a dozen times. It was only when the hairpin and the two coins were used that a flawless bell was achieved.

Also of note in the Nanshan Temple are a Tang-dynasty stone Buddha, six metres in height, carved out of a huge natural stalagmite, and a heroic sized marble carving of Buddha, extremely pure and translucent. The statue, brought from Burma, is called the Jade Buddha because of its resemblance to white jade.

Yongquan Temple (by Lai Zuming)

Kaiyuan Temple in Quanzhou

This is one of the largest Buddhist temples in Fujian Province, running 500 metres from east to west and an amazing 630 metres from north to south. Located on Xijie Street, the temple was first built in 686 during the Tang dynasty, burned down at the end of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) and rebuilt in 1389 during the Ming dynasty. The interior of the temple reflects the grandeur of its exterior with its hundred stone pillars supporting the roof of the main hall. It is, however, not only its size that makes Kaiyuan worth a visit. There are also the twenty-four intricately carved flying Apsaras high up on the brackets and a pair of pale green stone columns elaborately decorated with carvings of tales from India.

At the foundation of the terrace in front of the main hall are seventy-two pale green stone reliefs resembling the Sphinx, and lastly, there are two ancient stone pagodas which stand on either side of the main hall. About forty-eight metres high, they are the two tallest pagodas in the province and are representative of the combination of Quanzhou's art and architecture in stone.

Longshan Temple in Anhai

This temple is the home of a great Buddhist treasure, the Thousand-Armed Buddha which dates back 1,800 years. He stands more than four metres tall and has 1,008 arms in different positions, each with an open eye finely carved on the palm. The Longshan (Dragon Mountain) Temple is located by the Wuli Bridge in Anhai in Jinjiang County.

First built in the seventh century during the Sui dynasty (581-618) and rebuilt centuries later, the temple has had a great deal of influence on Buddhist temples all over Southeast Asia and Taiwan. At about the middle of the seventeenth century, many people left Anhai and moved to Taiwan, taking their religion with them. Today, there are more than four hundred Longshan temples in Taiwan, and it is the Longshan Temple in Anhai which is their 'ancestor'.

Guanghua Temple in Putian

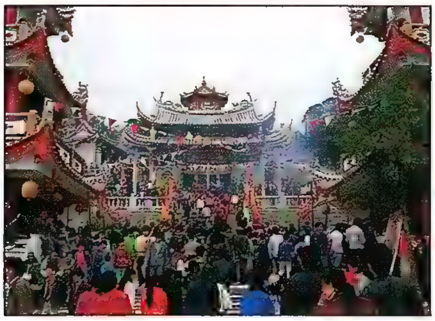
Located at the foot of Mount Fenghuang (Phoenix) outside the southern gate of Putian

County, the Guanghua (Wide Solicitation) Temple is famous in central Fujian. First built in 558 during the Southern Dynasties, it was rebuilt in 1692 during the reign of the Qing emperor Kangxi. The latest repair and expansion of the temple, finished in 1980, was funded by overseas Chinese monks. Now comprising an area of 16,000 square metres, the temple has on either side a corridor, the roof of which is supported by one hundred columns. The whole architectural complex rises gradually from twenty-five to sixty-three metres above sea level, adding to the imposing style of the temple.

Yongquan Temple in Fuzhou

Built in 908, Yongquan Temple is located at the foot of Baiyun (White Cloud) Peak on Gushan (Drum Mountain), a tourist attraction in the southern suburbs of Fuzhou. This magnificent temple is one of the greatest in Fujian Province.

Yongquan, which means 'Wellspring', is aptly named as the temple is undoubtedly a wellspring of Buddhist learning. The Sutra Depository of this 1,000-year-old temple is a repository for 28,000 volumes of precious Buddhist printing, including some from as long ago as the Ming dynasty and from as far away as Japan, India and Burma. The Depository also houses nearly seven hundred Sutras claimed to be written in blood by learned monks through the ages.



Meizhou Island's Mazu Temple (by Peng Zhenge)

In addition to being a repository for religious works printed elsewhere, the Yongquan Temple has itself published much Buddhist literature. Nearly 10,000 wood blocks used for printing Sutras have been carved since the Ming dynasty and are still stored at the temple.

In front of the entrance to the temple stand two pottery pagodas. More than 1,000 images of Buddha are carved on each of them, giving them their name, Thousand Buddha Pottery Pagodas. In the temple kitchen stand four huge iron cauldrons, the largest of which can cook enough rice to feed a thousand people at a time.

Carving on Dongshan's Guandi Temple (by Lin Jian)

Mazu Temples

Fujian Province is the birthplace of Mazu, Goddess of the Sea, whose origins are earthly rather than heavenly. She was born on Meizhou Island in 960. Her real name was Lin Moniang, and during her lifetime she rescued numerous fishermen and others whose lives were imperiled by the sea.

This particular temple at Putian's Meizhou Island was built in 987, the year of her death, and it was expanded about forty years later. Even centuries ago the temple was famous throughout China. In 1403 and again in 1424 the famous navigator Zheng He came here on imperial orders to offer sacrifices and to supervise yet another expansion of the temple.

Even today, this temple remains a significant religious shrine. Each year tens of thousands of pilgrims make their way here to celebrate the birthday of Mazu on the twenty-third day of the third lunar month (7 May, 1991).

Other Mazu Temples

Of passing interest are two other temples dedicated to Mazu. One is the ancestral temple of the Goddess of Heaven at Putian's Zhongmen Town where the Lin family worshipped. Unfortunately, the old temple was levelled in 1959, but in 1988 the villagers raised funds to rebuild it using the original designs. Preserved here are a statue of Mazu, carved during the Song dynasty (960-1279), and stone tablets inscribed by the eighteenth century Qing emperor Qianlong.

Another Mazu temple is the Palace of the Goddess of Heaven, which you can find in Quanzhou. Built in 1196, it has served as a model for Mazu temples in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia as well as in other parts of China.

Guandi Temples

Among the best-known Guandi temples in Fujian Province is the one on Dongshan Island. Guandi is an honorific accorded Guan Yu, a Shu general during the age of the Three Kingdoms (221-263).

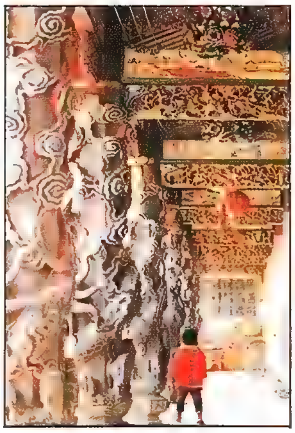
First built in 1337, the temple stands on a hill facing the Taiwan Straits, and it has a deep-rooted historical relationship with Taiwan.

The entrance of the temple is a 500-year-old palatial pavilion filled with metal, stone and wood masterpieces of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Ciji Temples

Providing an important historical link with Taiwan are the Ciji Shrines of Fujian Province dedicated to Wu Ben, also known as the Emperor Baosheng (Protect Life). One of the Ciji temples, the 800-year-old Ancestral Ciji Palace, stands in Baijiao Village in Longhai County and you can visit another, the East Ciji Temple in Qingjiao.

If you are in or near Baijiao in late April, you can join the thousands of Chinese making a pilgrimage to the site. Many of these pilgrims come from Taiwan to worship here because their ancestors went to Taiwan from Baijiao. So close is the relationship between Baijiao and Taiwan, that there are more than one hundred and sixty Ciji temples in Taiwan. The main Ciji temple there was built in the seventeenth century by soldiers from Baijiao who had followed Zheng Chenggong when he ousted the Dutch from Taiwan. And in the temple in Baijiao, there are ten stone columns entwined with dragons which were donated and transported from Taiwan by Taiwanese pilgrims.



Ciji Temple at Baijiao (by Hua Xiaorui)

Taiwanese pilgrims also make pilgrimages to the Ciji Temple in Qingjiao Village, Jimei District, Xiamen. This temple was built in 1150 and also honours Wu Ben. Elaborately painted figures with the head of a phoenix and the body of a tortoise still adorn the buildings.

For those interested in religion and Chinese temples, a trip to the religious shrines of Fujian Province is a must.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

New Luxury Hotels

A new 408-room luxury hotel, the Tainlun Dynasty Hotel located in Beijing's busy Wangfujing shopping area, celebrated its soft opening amid festivities last December. Among the hotel's features is a grand 2,190-square-metre glass atrium, the largest of any hotel in the Asia-Pacific region, and a Business Centre with comprehensive conference facilities for the exclusive use of hotel guests.

The Tainlun Dynasty is a joint venture involving the Beijing International Trust and Investment Corporation, the Dynasty International Hotel Corporation, and AXIOM Development Corporation of Canada.

Also celebrating its opening in December 1990 was the Luoyang Peony Hotel, the first three-star luxury hotel in Henan Province in Central China. The hotel is a joint venture between Henan and Hong Kong.

Handy New Highway in Xi'an

The Xi'an-Lintong Highway in Shaanxi has recently been opened to traffic. This 23.8-kilometre road joins the old capital of Xi'an with other historical sites in the region, most notably the tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang and the terra cotta army. This new highway will ease travel for visitors to the area.

Neolithic Relics

More than 10,000 Neolithic Age relics have been unearthed in the suburbs of Guangyuan in Sichuan Province. The stone findings include sharpened axes, knives and rough pottery. Archaeologists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that the site, named Yingpanliang, may have been a tool-making site between 5,000 and 6,000 years ago. They also said that these implements are among the oldest ever found in Sichuan Province.

Festival of Acrobats

The Third China Wuqiao International Acrobatics Festival is scheduled to be held starting October 15 in Shijiazhuang, the capital of Northern China's Hebei Province. The festival, first held in 1987, will feature performances by clowns, flying acrobats, stage acrobats, and magic and animal shows. A new products exhibition will run concurrently with the week-long festival.

Invitations are being sent to acrobatic troupes around the world to compete at Shijiazhuang, where the best performers can win gold, silver or bronze lions.

Shanghai Investment Guide

The city of Shanghai has published a Chinese-English guide to investments in the city for both international and Taiwanese investors. Compiled by a Shanghai branch of the Communications Bank of China, the guide includes an introduction to the city, the Pudong New Area and the latest developments in the Minhang, Hongqiao and Caohejing economic and technological development zones.

To help potential developers and investors, the guide also includes such practical information as taxes, land use fees, salaries, welfare, insurance and the cost for water, electricity and other manufacturing necessities.

Quanzhou's Cultural Exchanges Museum Opens

Quanzhou, a port city in South China's Fujian Province and long a centre of international trade, has set up a museum to display the relics, photographs and models that demonstrate the extent to which Quanzhou interacted with the rest of the world in ancient times.

The museum consists of three sections, the first of which affirms the city's having had the largest and most important harbour in China during the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279).

The second hall exhibits inscribed stone tablets created by the adherents of the city's different religions, while the third hall serves as a showcase for porcelain ware produced in Quanzhou over many centuries.

First Sea Bridge Built

Construction of the structure of the highway bridge crossing the Gaoji Strait at Xiamen, Fujian Province, was completed in December, 1990.

Linking Xiamen Island with Jimei on the mainland, this is the first sea bridge ever built in China. Construction started in January 1988 and the bridge is expected to be open to traffic by May of this year.

Four in One Opens

Taking advantage of the karaoke trend currently in favour with Beijingers, a Taiwan investment group has opened the Four in One Club at the Park Hotel in the southern part of the city. In addition to offering karaoke facilities to its patrons, the club features a combination Chinese and Western cafeteria, a disco and seven private lounges.

Tiger Grotto

A new cave has been discovered on Mount Guanzhi in Liancheng County in southwestern Fujian. This picturesque mountain conceals many grottoes, but this one, the Tiger Grotto, at 1,000 metres in length, is the biggest so far discovered. It contains strange rock formations and will delight amateur spelunkers. The mountain itself is an interesting tourist site covering 23 square kilometres. Here you can find a number of very old temples, beautiful gardens with exotic flowers and rare birds and animals.

A Stone Forest

A stone forest has recently been discovered near Laolongmen, county seat of Jingtai County in Northwest China's Gansu Province. The stone forest, approximately forty kilometres southwest of the town, covers an area of ten square kilometres forming a backdrop for the Huanghe River which runs through it.

The stones range from forty metres in height to the largest, which are more than 100 metres tall. The stone shapes suggest various objects — pyramids, mushrooms, eagles and even people.

Year-Round Sailing near Guilin

Thanks to recent dredging efforts, the Lijiang River near Guilin, one of China's most favoured tourist destinations, will soon open for sailing all year round.

As the result of the 30 million yuan Qingshitan Reservoir project, the river will soon be available to pleasure craft even during the dry summer season when the water level is usually quite low. The reservoir will supply an additional 100 million cubic feet of water ensuring that the water level will not drop below 0.75 metres.

Giant White Panda Found in Shaanxi

Two reserve rangers, while at work in the Fuping Nature Reserve in Shaanxi Province, stumbled upon a white giant panda. The animal, all white except for some black on the lower part of its limbs and around the eyes, was discovered in a valley 1,600 metres above sea level.

Wang Kuanwu, one of the two rangers to spot this rare creature, said that he approached the panda and watched it eating bamboo leaves for several minutes. As he tried to tiptoe towards it, the panda became frightened and fled up the nearby mountain.

The panda's colouring was unusual in that the ordinary panda's ears, eye sockets, limbs and shoulders are all black.

Kunming Camellia Festival

From 1 February through 8 March, 1991, the Jindian Scenic Spot in Kunming, China, will be host to the Second National Camellia Exhibition at which more than 600 species of camellias from more than twenty cities will be exhibited. This colourful flower has been a part of Chinese horticulture for thirteen centuries and is considered one of the 'ten excellent flowers' of China.

The sponsors, China Camellia Association, Kunming Municipal People's Government, the Urban and Rural Construction Committee of Yunnan Province and the Yunnan Provincial Travel Service, welcome visitors from both China and abroad.

NEXT ISSUE

SOUTHWESTERN SHANDONG

Next month's issue pays special homage to Confucius and Mencius with articles about their Shandong Province homeland. We will examine the historical relics of the past as well as today's extraordinary folk art, and with our article on the annual Confucius Festival, we will take a look at how past and present blend in modern Shandong.

- **Cultural Relics of Qi and Lu**
- **In the Homeland of Confucius and Mencius**
  - **- The Confucius Cultural Festival**
  - **- Study Tour to Qufu**
  - **- In the Footsteps of the Scholar Mencius**
- **Recollecting the Days of the *Outlaws of the Marsh***
- **Folk Art with a Rich Local Flavour**
- **Southwestern Shandong**

POSTAGE
WILL BE
PAID BY
LICENSEE
郵費由持
牌人支付

NO POSTAGE
STAMP
NECESSARY IF
POSTED IN
HONG KONG
如在本港投寄
毋須貼上郵票

Business Reply Service
Licence No. 1739

香港中國旅遊出版社
H.K. CHINA TOURISM PRESS
17/F., V Heun Building
138 Queen's Road Central
HONG KONG

BOUND VOLUME	ENGLISH EDITION			FRENCH EDITION
	VOL 8,9	VOL 10,11,12,13	VOL 14,15,16	VOL 9
UNIT PRICE (in HK$)	90	100	130	130
HONG KONG (in HK$)	110*	125*	155*	155*
MACAU·CHINA (in HK$)	110*	125*	155*	155*
OTHERS (in US$)	18*	18*	23*	23*

* PRICE INCLUDES PACKING AND SURFACE POSTAGE WITH REGISTERED MAIL

BOUND VOLUME ORDER FORM

Please send me the CHINA TOURISM BOUND VOLUMES:

ENGLISH EDITION:
VOL 8 (49-54) ☐
VOL 9 (55-60) ☐
VOL 10 (61-66) ☐
VOL 11 (67-72) ☐
VOL 12 (73-78) ☐
VOL 13 (79-84) ☐
VOL 14 (85-90) ☐
VOL 15 (91-96) ☐
VOL 16 (97-102) ☐

FRENCH EDITION:
VOL 9 (49-54) ☐

NAME Mr/Ms/Mrs ____________
ADDRESS ____________
____
____
COUNTRY ____________

☐ CHEQUE ENCLOSED

☐ PLEASE DEBIT MY CREDIT CARD
Please tick one box:
☐ VISA
☐ AMEX
☐ MASTER
☐ DINERS

CARD NO. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
EXP. DATE ☐☐ / ☐☐
SIGNATURE ____________
DATE ____________

PREVIOUS ISSUES

	No.	
★	1	Beijing
	2	Shanghai
	3	Hangzhou
	4	Nanjing
	5	Henan
★	6	Inner Mongolia
★	7	Guangdong
★	8	Yunnan
★	9	Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan
★	10	The Northeast
★	11	Xinjiang
★	12	Guilin
★	13	Mt. Huashan
★	14	Xishuangbanna & Mt. Huangshan
★	15	Beijing in Autumn
★	16	Sichuan
★	17	Chaozhou & Swatow
★	18	Hunan
★	19	Fujian
★	20	Zhejiang & Jiangsu
★	21	Tibet
★	22	Shanxi
★	23	The Grand Canal
★	24	Gansu
★	25	China's Minorities
★	26	Shandong
★	27	Hainan Island
★	28	Shaanxi
★	29	Anhui
	30	Guizhou
★	31	Hebei & Tianjin
★	32	China in Winter
★	33	Plateaux of Sichuan
★	34	Northern Guangdong
★	35	Qinghai
★	36	Western Hunan & Mt. Bodga
★	37	Loess Plateau
★	38	Jiangxi
	39	Southern Fujian
★	40	Inner Mongolia
★	41	Jilin
★	42	Xinjiang
★	43	Heilongjiang
★	44	Zhejiang & Jiangsu
★	45	Guangxi
	46	Ningxia
★	47	Yunnan
★	48	China-wide Special
	49	China-wide Special
	50	Hubei
	51	Shanghai
★	52	Beijing I
★	53	Beijing II
★	54	China's Minorities
★	55	Liaoning
★	56	Guangdong
	57	Hunan
	58	Jiangnan
	59	Sichuan
★	60	China-wide Special
★	61	Western Jiangsu
	62	Guizhou
	63	Northern Jiangsu
★	64	Xinjiang
★	65	Chengde
	66	Northeastern Border
	67	China-wide Special
	68	Southern Gansu
★	69	Hainan Island
	70	Hangzhou
	71	Henan
	72	Xishuangbanna
	73	China-wide Special
	74	Sichuan-Tibet Special
	75	Huangguoshu Falls
	76	Shandong Special
	77	Beibu Gulf Special
	78	Silk Road First Section Special
	79	China-wide Special
	80	Jiangxi Special
	81	Xinjiang Travel Special
	82	Xinjiang Travel Special
	83	Hulun Buir Grassland Special
	84	Northern Guangdong
	85	China-wide Special
	86	Beijing Special
	87	Fujian Special
★	88	Guangxi Special
	89	Northern Shaanxi
	90	Southern Anhui
	91	Eastern Zhejiang
	92	Gansu Corridor Special
	93	Southern Jiangsu
	94	Sichuan's Liangshan Mountains
	95	Shanxi Special
	96	Ningxia Special
	97	Hainan Special
	98	Taiwan Special
	99	Western Hunan
	100	China-wide Special
	101	Grand Canal (I)
	102	Grand Canal (II)
	103	Western Hubei
	104	Guizhou Special
	105	Liaoning Special
	106	Qinghai Special
	107	Pearl River Delta
	108	Yunnan's Hengduan Range
	109	China-wide Special
	110	Sichuan Special
	111	Wumeng Mountains
	112	One Day in China
	113	New Destinations Special
	114	Heilongjiang Special
	115	Southeast Gansu
	116	Shanghai Special
	117	Henan Special
	118	Tibet Special
	119	Southwestern Silk Road (I)
	120	Southwestern Silk Road (II)
	121	Border Crossings Special
	122	Central/Southern Hebei
	123	Jilin Special
	124	Beijing Special
	125	Jiangxi Special
	126	Taiwan Straits Special
	127	China-wide Special

(★out of stock)

Go For Action

GO FOR "DRAGON-FLY" BADMINTON SHOES

蜻蜓牌球鞋蜚聲海外

"Dragon-fly" badminton shoes have been manufactured by the Beijing No. 1 Rubber Factory since 1971. The factory had developed more varieties of products over the past years and from time to time efforts had also been made to upgrade the product quality. Shoes made by the factory include two categories, those with mould-pressed soles and those with roller-made soles. The shoes come in a wide range of variety including badminton shoes, tennis shoes, basketball shoes, volleyball shoes and field and track shoes.

Among the numerous varieties, "Dragon-fly" 4602A badminton shoes are specially developed for Chinese badminton players taking part in international tournaments. Made of the finest materials with elaborate workmanship, they are comfortable, springy and wear-resisting, they have become favourite footwear for athletes at home and abroad. The Chinese national badminton team has won several important international competitions including the Thomas Cup in 1982 and the Uber Cup in 1983. The success of the badminton team is to a large extent attributed to the "Dragon-fly" badminton shoes they wore.

"Dragon-fly" badminton shoes are now sold to Southeast Asia, Africa and Europe. They have established ready markets in these regions. We welcome businessmen from all over the world to do business with us. Please contact our office for details and orders.

北京市橡膠一廠從一九七一年開始生產蜻蜓牌球鞋，以產品式樣不斷更新、球鞋質量好而著稱。產品分模壓底和滾筒底兩類，並有羽毛球鞋、網球鞋、籃球鞋、排球鞋、田徑鞋等多種式樣。

例如蜻蜓牌4602 A 羽毛球鞋，由高明技師特爲國家羽毛球運動員專門設計，經過幾十次試穿和改進方確定楦型，選料優良，造工精細，堅固耐用，彈性好，穿着舒適，適應各種動作，成爲羽毛球運動專門體育用品，爲國內外羽毛球愛好者所喜愛。中國羽毛球隊自參加國際比賽以來，曾多次奪魁，並於一九八二年、一九八四年、一九八六年分別奪得湯姆斯杯和尤伯杯，如此神功，亦與選用蜻蜓牌羽毛球鞋有密切關係。

蜻蜓牌羽毛球鞋，深受外國朋友喜愛，蜻蜓牌各種球鞋已經近銷東南亞國家，遠銷非洲、歐洲。目前爭購訂貨已是供不應求。今後將繼續努力，增加花色品種，適應國際市場的各種需求。

蜻蜓牌

DRAGON-FLY

BliC

Beijing Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp.,
76 West Changan Ave., Beijing, China
Cable: 'INDUSPK' Beijing
Telex : 22142 LITBJ CN
Fax : 65.7029, 601.6303
Post Code: 100031

北京市輕工業品進出口公司
中國北京西長安街76號
電掛：'INDUSPK' 北京
電傳：22142 LITBJ CN
傳眞：65.7029 601.6303
郵政編碼：100031

A GLIMPSE AT THE THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD CIVILIZATIONS OF CHINA

TRAVEL OVER THE MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS THROUGHOUT CHINA IN A SINGLE DAY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MINIATURE SCENERY PARK

"SPLENDID CHINA" SHENZHEN CHINA

China Travel Service (Hong Kong) Ltd.
General Agents for the business of "Splendid China"
in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas

Shenzhen Splendid China Development Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 78-83 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. G.P.O. Box 6016 Fax: 8541383 Tel: 8533888 Cable: Travelbank Telex: 73344 HKCTS HX T/A Licence No. 350273

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (U.K.) LTD.
24 Cambridge Circus, London WC2H 8HD, England
Tel.: (01) 836-9911 Telex: 263492 UKCTS G
Cable: UKCHITRAV London WC2 Fax: (01) 836-3121

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (FRANCE) S.A.R.L.
10 Rue De Rome, 75008 Paris, France
Tel.: (1) 45 22 92 72 Telex: 281455 F CTSFRAN
Fax: (1) 45 22 92 79

SINGA CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE PTE LTD.
Ground Floor, SIA Building, 77 Robinson Road,
Singapore 0106
Tel.: 224-0550 Telex: RS 22261 Cable: SINGACHINA
Fax: 224-5009
PEOPLE'S PARK OFFICE:
1 Park Road #03-39,
People's Park Complex, Singapore 0105
Tel: 535-2662 Fax: 535-7080

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.
460/2-3 Surawong Road, Bangkok 10500, Thailand
Tel.: (2) 2332895, (2) 2343007 Telex: 84470 CTSTHAI TH
Fax: (2) 2365511

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE INC.
489 San Fernando St., Binondo, Manila, Philippines
Tel.: 40-74-75, 40-78-53, 47-41-87
Telex: 27254 CTSPHIL PH Cable: CHINATRAVL MANILA
Fax: 40-78-34

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (CANADA) INC.
P.O. Box 17, Main Floor, 999 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 2W2
Tel.: (604) 684-8787 Telex: 04-54219 Fax: (604) 684-3321

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (AUST) PTY. LTD.
G/F, 757-759 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000,
Australia
Tel.: (02) 211 2633 Telex: 73301 CTSSYD AA
Fax: (02) 281 3595

U.S. CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE INC.
MAIN OFFICE:
212 Sutter Street, 2nd Fl.,
San Francisco, CA 94108 U.S.A.
Phone: (415) 398-6627
(800) 553-8764 (Calif.)
(800) 332-2831 (Nationwide)
Telex: 278233 USCTS UR, Fax: (415) 398-6669

LOS ANGELES BRANCH:
223E, Garvey Ave., Suite 138, Monterey Park,
CA 91754 U.S.A.
Tel.: (818) 288-8222, (818) 288-8223
Telex: 3723908 USCTS LA Fax: (818) 288-3464

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (JAPAN) CO., LTD.
Nihombashi-Settsu Bldg., 2-2-4, Nihombashi,
Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tel: (03) 273-5512 Fax: (03) 273-2667
Telex: 242-3968 CTSJPN J